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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

"TEACH ME THY WAY,"

O thou unseen, eternal One,
Who now my trifled words obey—
Whose help is—whose will be done,
Where the rays of star or sun
Through the realms of ether run:
"Teach me Thy way."

At morn, when first thy golden beams
My glorious words abundant pour,
When o'er the hill thy sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some long hidden joy it seems:
"Teach me Thy way."

At evening, when thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale, and mountain tall,
And stream, and lake, and forest—all
Grow sombre with Thy mantling pall:
"Teach me Thy way."

Nor is it, when in Life's solemn hour,
And whispering darkness
The weary bee, in thy flower,
Will herd, in his grave-mood bower,
And souls, 'neath thatch or princely tower:
"Teach me Thy way."

When, by the smile of Summer blest,
The fields and woods glisten
All in a robe of verdure dressed;
When the wild winds have sunk to rest,
Thy waves are still, on ocean's breast:
"Teach me Thy way."

Or when Thou stretchest forth Thine arm,
In awful majesty,
In Winter skies, or climate warm,
Nothing about the unseen form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm:
"Teach me Thy way."

Maker of All—Earth, Sea and Air,
Ruler of Night and Day,
Long as I live beneath Thy care,
Wh le goodness keep and mercy spare,
Be ever this my heartfelt prayer:
"Teach me Thy way."

And when Life's fleeting hours are past;
When its eternity,
The undying soul on Thee is cast,
O take me to thyself at last,
And through that endless, unknown vast:
"Teach me Thy way."

MUTINY ABOARD.

An Unsought Adventure.

At Sidney, towards the close of a sultry day in December, I was pacing the quarter deck of the frigate Herald, when the old quarter-master called my attention to an unusually fine merchantman that was just rounding Macarrie Point.

he was a very handsome clipper, and as she ily came up before the faint breeze, her sunached sails shone out in dazzling whiteness inst the dark forests of gum trees that surnd the lovely harbor of Port Jackson. Her g hull, though low and black, was yet exceedly graceful, and for a vessel of her tonnage, seemed to sit lightly on the water.

Having nothing better to do, I resolved to ard her, and accordingly ordered the gig to manned.

s with long, steady strokes we approached vessel, the slovenly way in which they were ing in sail, the general dirty and untidi- s of everything connected with her, became nfully apparent. Not that she was worse n the generality of merchant vessels, but ving a frigate in the magnificent order and manifold condition of the Herald, bad as ch as a rope-yarn out of place, the contrast s so very great. On board, all was noise, tle, and confusion. The captain, who receivhe continuously at the gangway, I was surised to find, was a young, gentlemanly-looking man.

n command of these Australian clippers, one erally finds rough, bearish old Scotchmen, o take pride in saying that they "came in ough the hawse holes," by which they mean t they were originally common sailors. Any e knowing much about them would never bt the truth of this favorite boast of theirs. lowever, in this case they were sadly different. e captain, as I surmised, was a protege of the ners, and was accordingly placed in command of this fine vessel as soon as he had ained the very moderate requirements of the ard of Trade.

le was a most agreeable man, of good educan, but totally deficient in any strength of rpose, and firmness of will or quickness of ision; better I saw that at the time, by no means right man in the right place.

After our first meeting, we were a good deal ether while his ship was discharging cargo, d taking in her homeward freight.

As I expected, the greater number of his crew serted in Sidney, and he had to make up the mplement from the loafers and villainous raff that abound in a colonial seaport. The y before he was to sail for England he exssed to me his distrust of the new crew. ey were certainly as rascally a lot of ruffians one would be likely to meet with.

Having had considerable experience of the chant service, I knew at once what to look for ese fellows were. When once out on the th seas, they would be all right; but whilst anchor anywhere inside the harbor they be me nearly unmanageable.

I therefore volunteered to see my friend out of difficulties, by accompanying him to the outh of the harbor, a distance of about six iles, and then return with the pilot. My fer was gladly accepted.

On the following day, I went on board just the half-drunken crew, with much shouting d singing, were weighing the anchor. The sy little tug-boat lashed alongside was hisng and steaming, and as soon as the anchor s at the bows, her powerful engines began to ve the two vessels slowly out from the cular quay into the stream. Then all hands opped their work, and swarming up the rigng, greeted the bystanders and the shipping th drunken cheers. And so they continued to rk spasmodically, and repeatedly leaving off cheer, feebly and discordantly, anything that is passing. It was only too evident that there uld be trouble with them yet, if there should t be wind enough outside the Heads to enable e ship to get clear away to sea that evening. e captain was already as nervous as he could , and so I said nothing to him.

th much concern for him that I noticed the ering flaws of wind growing every moment nter and fainter.

As we slowly wound in and out amongst the rely bays of this superb harbor, at every turn parently land-locked in a different lake, each a beauty surpassing the last, the wind gradu- ally died away. The golden rays of the sun n steeped one shore in a glorious flood of rm light, whilst the high cliffs and richly oded slopes of the other were in dark sombre ade. By degrees the lengthening shadows, tending far out into the blue waters, stretched er to the opposite shore, and enveloped all in old gray twilight.

By this time the noisy rattling old tug had ken the vessel within sight of the Heads; and being a dead calm, she was brought to an chor near a reef called the Snow and Pig, in ch a position that she must stand out to sea th the first breeze. This done, the tug boat s cast off, and permitted to return to Syd- y.

As soon as the cable was secured, the mate ported that the crew demanded grog. The en being already in a half intoxicated state, eir request, which was really a demand, was t complied with. This was the beginning of oubles.

There immediately followed much murmurg and many growls of dissatisfaction, gradu- ly getting louder and more vehement. Present- angry voices were heard, in fierce altercation th the mates at the very doors of the cabin, d then about thirty of the worst of the crew shed violently into the saloon, at the farther d of which the captain and I were sitting.

They were an ugly looking mob, some with ne shirts, some with red, many with neither, t nearly all brandishing large open knives. ith frightful oaths and threats, they demanded at the keys of the "bazarete," in which the tfits are kept, should, be given up to them, his of course, was refused, and they were dered to leave the saloon. At this they yelled d shouted defiantly, still demanding the cask rum. I attempted to reason with them, but my oice was immediately drowned in a torrent of prorations.

In the adjoining state-room of the captain's, revolver was lying on a table. I stepped oss to it, and retreated to the door, unnoticed nder my uniform coat. The captain then, by y advice, ordered the boatswain to pipe to pper. This command was received by all th delusive laughter, believing that the time for action had come, so putting the aptain a little aside, I stepped forward, at the me time taking care to let the revolver be en. The sight of the deadly weapon produced an almost instantaneous silence amongst is cowardly crew.

Then, speaking slowly and firmly, I said, Boatswain, you have been ordered by your aptain to pipe to supper. Obey!"

He answered, with a string of oaths, that he ould not, and concluded by telling me to mind y own business. Taking no notice of his bragadocio, I again spoke to him, in a tone that plied that I should be as good as my word.

"Boatswain," I said, "I have given you an der; if you fail any longer to obey it, I will it it out of your power to obey or to disobey other order in this world for as much as you and there, I will send one of these balls, rough your head. Now then, what do you y?"

With these words I slowly cocked the revolver, d took a deliberate aim at his head.

At the first sound of that disagreeable click the pistol-lock he cried out, "For goodness' ke don't fire, sir, I'll do it," adding in a low ice to the others, "Ill don't, mates, chaps, I ow you won't go none the more for it."

The boatswain's shrill whistle then rang arply and clearly through the saloon, but no e heeded it except to greet it with yells and ns of derisive laughter.

As soon as I could make myself heard above e tumult, I said sternly and resolutely—

"Men, you have disobeyed your captain, but u shall do so still no longer. Here I stand ontest me."

"Who are you? Go back and bully your own men," and the like.) "Now, I order ou all to clear out of this cabin." Here again was interrupted by cries of "Avast," and much stronger expressions to the same effect.

"Very good," I continued; "you won't ell, then I'll give you three minutes to alter ou minds; at the end of that time I'll blow out e brains of the nearest man, and then the exts and so on."

At this there was a great buzz and talking mongst the men, yet they showed no signs of oving, but watched me standing with the istol in one hand and my watch in the other.

"One minute has gone; you have only two inutes left, and you will have but one more arning." This I said keeping my eyes on the ial of the watch.

The crowd received this with a sulky groan, t yet they seemed as if they would stand to heir ground. It was strange to see these wild, most frantic men cowed into a state of dogged silence by one determined man with a revolver.

"Two minutes have gone; I warn you no more. The minute this hand passes the third minute I fire, and the nearest man will be my mark."

For a few moments more they stood grumbling and growling; but on hearing the click of the cocking of the revolver they began to waver. Then, comparing the respective distances of the foremost men from me, and fixing my eye steadily on one burly fellow, I said in a low tone, as if speaking to myself, yet loud enough to be heard by all, "I think he's the nearest, yes, yes, by some inches." At this he cowered down, and began to draw back to give one of his comrades the preference. He in his turn gave way to another, and so on, until it was evident that no one was desirous of being the foremost, and so they moved off, sulkily out of the cabin. They seemed sadly apprehensive that the last minute would be shorter than either of the two preceding ones, and it was really ludicrous to see how the last half dozen men turned over one another in their hot hast to get out of the saloon.

"Alone again with me, captain," he exclaimed, seizing me warmly by both hands "Thanks, my dear friend—a thousand thanks. But what an awful risk you have run. Did you know that there was not a chamber loaded in that revolver, nor a single cap on?"

"My dear sir," I replied, "I knew that perfectly well, but the men didn't and I trusted rightly that they would not find it out."

Having somewhat imprudently replaced the pistol in the captain's cabin, we went on deck to calm our minds with some good cigars.

The captain going below shortly afterwards, came quickly on deck again, and with consternation plainly visible on every face, whispered to me—

"The revolver has gone—they have stolen it. We shall have more trouble to-night. What are we to do now?"

"You are right," I replied, "we have not done with these rascals yet; and it seems that they have the power in their own hands now, but that mustn't be. Quick! get me pens, ink and paper."

These were soon brought, and I wrote the following letter:

Ship——, off the Snow and Pigs Reef.

Send the pinnace immediately, with a dozen marines, with their arms and half cartridge. Let the boat's crew have their side arms, revolvers, and ammunition; send immediately. There is mutiny on board—expect an outbreak every moment. We must take them by surprise, therefore see the oars well muffled. The boat is to approach the ship's stern, keeping her three fathoms in one, so as to be out of sight as possible. The officer of the boat is to enforce strict silence on nearing the vessel. Lose no time in carrying out these instructions.

Having signed this, and addressed it to "The Commanding Officer H. M. S. Herald," the next consideration was as to the means of sending it; there was the difficulty.

Our only chance was a passing boat. We watched anxiously for some time, and at length we heard a very merry pleasure party, singing as they pulled back after a day's sea-fishing.

To my shout of "Boat, ahoy!" nothing but the echoing rocks and cliffs replied. Just as we were losing hope, and the boat was passing away, I gave a louder hail, and I knew that I was heard, for they stopped singing, and the monotonous splash of their oars ceased. Then there came a lazy "Hul-lo-ah!" across the water.

"Give me a passage on shore," I sung out at the top of my voice.

They seemed for some time to debate whether or not, but presently a hail of "All right" was returned, and they pulled in the direction of the ship.

As they came alongside I stepped over the gang-way into the boat, and was glad to find that the boatman was well known to me as a man whom I could trust. I slipped the letter into his hands, and told him in a whisper to take it with him, and to keep it safe, as a mutiny on board, and that was all I wanted.

By this time the crew were looking over the bulwarks watching us, as well as they could in the uncertain starlight.

The boatswain sat at once the position of affairs, and with consummate address said in a bullying tone, "Oh, it's you; is it? I know you; I don't have no navy gentlemen in my boat, though; so I guess you can go back aboard just as quick as ye like! won't get no help to go ashore, so I tell 'ee, Mr. Quarterdeck Jack!"

This was received by the men with roars of laughter, and I pretended to remonstrate with the cleverly-acted, whose confidence I gained. "Now, don't I tell 'ee it's no use a-argyfying for I won't take 'ee ashore. Mutiny aboard, says you! Why you men o'-war folks calls everything mutiny, you does; and if there is mutiny aboard, why you'd better stop aboard and see it out. Come now, just git out o' my boat, for I won't take 'ee ashore—my colonial oath I won't."

Again the crew of the merchantman shouted with delight, and greeted me with derisive laughter, as with great apparent indignation I retreated, to all appearance baffled. Thinking that those laugh best who laugh the longest, I rejoined my friend on the poop.

Before we had spoken to him, one of the men, for a moment, divined my real object in calling the boat alongside, nor suspected that I had so well achieved my purpose.

So far the best had been done, but no assistance could reach us for at least six hours at the least. It was an anxious time. The men were gathered together about the forecastle talking with a savage earnestness; they showed no disposition to turn in peaceably to their hammocks. Their hand seemed to be only consulting as to their next course of action. Thus a long tedious hour passed.

To keep them quiet for another hour, the captain, by my advice, ordered a grog in the shape of some bottles of rum, which they received with ironical cheers. This was a desperate expedient, for although it had the effect of making them for the time more peaceable, there was no doubt but that in the end the spirit would only make them more pot-valiant and mutinous. However, we trusted that before then the pinnace would have come to our assistance. We therefore sat in the cabin, anxiously listening for the sound of the muffled oars. It was quite dark, nothing could be seen nor heard but the drunken brawling of the crew on deck. By degrees they became more silent, and from their conversation principally turning on that infernal naval lieutenant, as they were pleased to designate me, and what they intended to do with him. Some suggested "keelhauling" him; others, a dose of "cats;" a favorite one "flogging," whilst many advised making a target of him for a little practice with that revolver which had previously so cowed them all. Again, many thought he would be best "towed astern" on a mere ring. With these appliances, we very merrily journeyed over the twelve miles which remained of the main line, when "Downley Junction" was now shouted; and, as soon as we came to a stand, our carriage was detached from the train.

"All tickets ready, if you please," said the conductor, appearing at the door. As we handed our pieces of pasteboard to the man, the same guard who had twice before looked in, peered over his shoulder, to the annoyance of my companion, who muttered something strongly condemnatory of his impudence.

In another moment the main line train was thundering over the viaduct, and dashing with its roaring and its sparks, into the outer darkness of the night. Another modest little engine came fussing out of some siding, and was hooked on to its smaller charge.

"Now we're off to Downley," exclaimed my new friends.

But he was wrong. A delay of some minutes yet took place, which really seemed quite unnecessary; for there was not a soul on the platform —along which the gusts of rain and wind swept fiercely—save and except the station-master, who well wrapt up; twice walked slowly past our carriage, and looked sideways at us, with a very keen expression, or so I fancied. My fellow-traveler did not see him, as he was excitedly staring in to vacancy from the other side of the carriage. At last we puffed on to the branch. We had got into pretty good speed as we passed the second platform, which, on the Downley branch, constitutes the convenience for passengers, when, to my amazement, the door was pulled open, and a young man jumped in.

"Come, my lad," I remonstrated, "this is a very dangerous game, and surely we have been long enough at the station for you to get in leisurely."

"Yes," he said, with a grin.

On looking at him, I thought he was one of the most villainous, impudent looking young fellows I had ever seen.

"Yes; you've been at the station long enough," he added.

Then he stopped, without any perceptible reason, to grin again, and to wink at me. I tried to freeze him by a scornful look, but it had not the least effect upon him.

"Now," he continued, "do either of you gents know my name?"

"I do not," was my reply.

My companion turned his face from the window for an instant, and bestowing a lofty glance on the intruder, he replied with the most withering contempt, and with a curl of the lip, which he gave him the benefit of to the full extent of his gaze. The new-comer was in no way abashed at the cool manner in which his advances were received, but resumed—

"I want to have a little talk with one of you, but I don't know which. Has either of you ever heard of Tawell, the Quaker, who was waited for when he got out of the train, all through the electric telegraph, which was a new thing in his time?"

At these words I opened the doors of the state-cabins, and giving the orders, "Ready, present," a dozen rifles were levelled at the head of the braggart boatswain. With a cry of bafflement and amazement, he dropped the pistol from his grasp and begged for mercy. The rest ran like a flock of frightened sheep.

The ringleaders and those who had been the most troublesome were soon secured and placed in irons. The next day saw them safely lodged in Sydney Jail, where they remained for periods of from two to ten years.

The captain of the merchantman was more remunerative with his next crew, and made a good run to England.

Pauper's Funeral in Spain.

We were warned of its approach by the sound of loud talking and laughter, and, on looking out, saw a wretched coffin borne by four men smoking cigarettes, followed by a few lookers on, all appearing equally unconcerned, and preceded by two or three men, who were, I suppose, acquaintances of the deceased, lighted cards in their hands. There was no priest, no pall, no semblance of decency, and by-and-by our disgust was increased to the last pitch by the bearers setting the coffin on the bank, and leaning on it to rest themselves. There is no mort of respect for death in Spain. The body of the pauper is carried to the cemetery in a coffin that belongs to the parish, and is thrust, sometimes almost naked, into a hole. The priests of the town perform burial service except for those who can afford to pay for it; they read a short service over the body in the church; and when once that ceremony is over, there is no more regard shown for the dead than for the slaughtered horse at a bull-fight.—*Matilda H. Edwards.*

John Bannan, Esq., a distinguished citizen and lawyer of Pottsville, died suddenly in that city on Sunday last, in the seventy-second year of his age.

MAY.

The sweet, voluptuous May
Is here at last—through all the sunny hours
Over the grateful earth to sprinkle flowers
In beautiful array.
And clothe with deeper verdure hill and plain,
And give the woods their glory back again.

No bird whose swelling throat
Quivers with song, or whose extended wing
Fans the soft air but cheerlier doth sing.
While o'er the breezes float
Odors from the blossoms which the sun's caress
Wakes to new life in field and wilderness.

The shimmering sunlight falls
On mount and valley with softer sheen;
Ah lo! the orchards, newly clothed with green,
Lift up their coronals
Of flowers bright-hued, or, shaken by the breeze,
Rain their sweet largess from a thousand trees.

The green and tender mate
Pierces the moistened mould, and from the air
And earth and sunlight gather strength to dare
The sultry summer days;
And spring's sweet promise of autumna ifru
Lives in the blade of every fragile shoot.

Out underneath the sky
Where the free winds may toss their sunny car
Frolic glad companies of boys and girls
In sinless revelry;
While nature smiles approving on their play,
And lambs and birds with them keep holiday.

All gentle things rejoice
In the new life and beauty round them spread—
Green earth beneath the blue sky overhead—
And with exultant voice
Pour their thanksgiving to the Lord of all,
Whose loving care notes even the sparrow's fall,

Then welcome, bonny May!
The brown, fragrant with the breath of flowers,
With song and sheen that make thy laughing hours
The glad year's holiday!
With grateful hearts thy presence do we bless,
And in thy gifts rejoice with thankfulness.

William H. Burleigh.

Waited for at the Downley Station.

As I stood at my door, looking for a passing cab, I could not help wishing that I had taken my wife's advice, and gone to Downley by an earlier train. The weather had grown much worse instead of better, and not only did the wind blow as boisterously as it had done all day, but its gusts now drove before them a heavy rain which would have wetted one through in a very few minutes. As a rule, disengaged cabs crawling slowly past my house were a nuisance, and now I had waited full a quarter of an hour without seeing one, and I knew that the margin beyond the number of minutes absolutely necessary for getting to the station was growing dangerously narrow. There was a howl; there was a deluge! I could never wait for the station in this. Ah! there was one. In answer to the man's hail, I dashed through my little garden, and in a few seconds was inside a four wheeler.

"Great Southern, sir? yessir," said the man, as he shook the water off the rain pouring from his oilskin in streams. "An uncommon nasty night, sir."

So it was, and so I should fancy the poor fellow found the boiling rocks and cliffs of Port Jackson, we were losing hope, and the boat was passing away, I gave a louder hail, and I knew that I was heard, for they stopped singing, and the monotonous splash of their oars ceased. Then there came a lazy "Hul-lo-ah!" across the water.

"Give me a passage on shore," I sung out at the top of my voice.

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"I want to have a little talk with one of you, but I don't know which. Has either of you ever heard of Tawell, the Quaker, who was waited for when he got out of the train, all through the electric telegraph, which was a new thing in his time?"

I started at the speaker, while my fellow-traveler bestowed a momentary glance upon him as before.

"Oh, come," continued the young fellow, assuming a still more knowing expression, "this won't do. The branch is only seven miles long, and one of you is wasting time awfully. Which of you is likely to be waited for at Downley?"

I could only continue my blank stare at the boy (he was little better); my fellow-traveler just moved, but I took no notice of him.

"Come, I say," urged the youth, "don't be a fool, or be off you go. I'm the lad to look after junctions, and I have wired to Downley to have a couple of blues ready for this carriage—two hundred and four B; that's the number you see. Oh, that's enough," he went on, turning to my companion, "I see which is the party. You're in for it, mister."

"But—but why should—how could anybody know?" began the gentleman, and his voice was now husky and wavering.

"That does not matter, that I see," retorted the youth; "the only question is, are you afraid of policemen just now, or are you not?"

"Well, there are circumstances at present——"

"That will do," interrupted the clerk; "I don't want to know particulars. It was the guard of the down train, Bill Bixon (he's been a policeman himself), put the station Master at the junction on the scent. They were very close over it. Didn't say to me, "Here, Sam, you share in whatever reward we get,' and of course, they expect to get something."

"But what is the use of you telling me this now?" demanded the gentleman.

"Just this," returned Mr. Samuel, "Can you find a pound or two for advance that will get you safe out?"

"Yes; here are five sovereigns. Will that do?" said my friend.

"Good!" ejaculated the clerk, dropping the money into his pocket; "now listen. About a mile this side of Downley, the road is under repair and the orders are not to run over it at more than five miles an hour—in fact, just before they get there, the train very nearly stops. I'll tell you the right place to jump out, and I've got a key if this other party can manage it, he had better make himself scarce too, I think. There will be a row when they open the doors at Downley."

"But what will you do!" asked my fellow-traveler.

"Why, you don't suppose I should be such a fool as to stay in after you had got out," retorted the clerk, with a laugh. "Nobody knows I'm in the train, and it's worth my walking four miles to my lodgings if I can earn five-pounds by doing it."

"Now, sir," said the stranger, turning to me, "it is not fair for me to involve you in this trouble."

"Don't mention it," I said. It was a stupid thing to say, but perhaps the champagne had something to do with it.

"But I must mention it," returned my fellow-passenger. "The fact is that it is dangerous for you to remain here. If the warrant has arrived, no one but you in it, the officers will certainly mistake you for me. Two days, at least, will be required to establish your identity, during which you will be kept closely confined."

This was a alarming prospect indeed. Two days confinement, not to speak of the annoyance and disgrace, would have been ruin to me. I had business on the following day of vital importance, which could not possibly be postponed and my companion's anticipations seemed only too probable. "I hope," I said hesitatingly, "I hope you have not been engaged in any transaction of a questionable nature."

"Oh as to that," returned my companion, "I will tell you frankly the whole truth about this painful case. You are a gentleman, and a man of honor, and will not betray me. I am an officer in the army; I cannot now enter into particulars, but my professional character was a scoundrel, a villain of the deepest dye. I challenged him—I horse-whipped him; the coward bore his disgrace. But his time came. He brought most unfounded charges against me, which were certain to ruin me. I could not easily rebut. In their absence I may be ruined. I sent on two expresses to Canada and Bengal yesterday, but until they return I must conceal myself. But I weary you."

"Far from it," I exclaimed. "Pray go on."

"I have little more to say, he resumed. "You know why I fly. I will tell you who I am. My name is Lionel Gerald de Mortimer—have you met an idiot who has been you?"

I mechanically clapped my hands upon my waistcoat pockets, as if to be quite certain on the matter, regretfully said, "No I have not."

"It's a little consolation, I presume," said the officer. "I should merely have shown you that the Honorable Lionel Gerald de Mortimer's name is in no plebeian corps. My father the baron's name is of course familiar to you."

"Well, I'm off," exclaimed the clerk; "good luck to you captain," and he vanished in the darkness.

"Now, where on earth are we to go?" said my friend. "I only thought of coming to Downley, because I was supposed a most retired place; but I don't know the neighborhood."

"I do," I said, "follow me." He followed me accordingly, and I told him that I would take him to the little inn at which I usually lodged, and where I was known to the people. This latter offer he declined. He said he would just wash, and have some bread and cheese, and then walk across the country to a town he named some miles off, where he knew he could trust me to decide on his own movements without comment, and in a few minutes we arrived at my inn, which was, luckily, a good way out of Downley in our direction. Tired and splashed as he was, my friend looked a handsome, prepossessing, the officer decided upon having "his own" cash, as he called it, which turned out to be a very hearty meal of cold roast beef, before refreshing himself with a warm bath. I took supper in my own room, and as we crossed the landing he said, pointing to a staircase.

"Where does that flight lead to?"

"Oh, only to the back yard of the house," I replied, and went on my way.

I had obtained two candles, and he went, taking his valise, with him into the dressing-room, while I spread some papers which I had brought with me. I heard him, after a minute or two, hearing a footstep coming from the drawing room, I looked up, recoiled with an exclamation of alarm, for there stood a man in a moleskin jacket and trousers, cloth cap, and short black beard and whiskers.

"Who are you? I exclaimed, grasping my chair as a possible weapon of defense.

"Oh, it's all right, I should say if you don't know me, and the man, and I recognized the voice of Captain de Mortimer.

"What!" cried, more astounded than before, "In the name of all that is wonderful, what does this mean?"

"It's not a bad fellow, but you are very green returned the voice; "a greater spooney I never saw, nor a better hearted one. Why old fellow you state as if you never read of a sham moustache, dark coat, and cap. Why, you must have had a mistake to-night, that's all, an hour sharp young friend of the telegraph department has made a much greater. I won't ask you to shake hands with me again, because you are a gentleman and a man of honor, though soft, and I am a rogue; but take this."

As he spoke he offered me a ring.

"I don't want——" I began.

"Nonsense," said he, "take it. It is one of the few things which are really and honestly my own; believe me for once when I tell you I have had that ring over twenty years. That's right. I wish you good luck. Good-bye."

He was gone; valise, moleskin clothes, felt-cap, and all. I heard him run stealthily down the back stairs, and I never saw him again. I had disturbed sleep that night, dreaming of officers, both of the army and of the police, and woke very little refreshed in the morning. Luckily, the weather was very fine, and my business demanded that I should be in Downley early.

As I entered the market-place, I saw several small groups staring at placards, evidently newly fixed; indeed a man was posting one up as I got there. I naturally stopped to see what the fuss was about, but I was heartily glad to find no allusion to myself in the large type, "Robbery. Five Hundred Pounds Reward." It went on to describe the appearance of Mr. John Macely in such a language as left very little doubt as to who was my companion on the preceding evening.

The Secret of a Long Life.

One of the most sensible sayings on the art of longevity, so far as it can be considered attainable, was that given by an Italian in his 16th year. Being asked the secret of his living so long, he replied, with that improvisation for which his countrymen are so generally noted:

"When hungry, of the best I eat,
When thirsty, drink what I like most,
I govern my head from sun and rain,
And let few cares perplex my brain.
Thus I live long, and shall live long."

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine contains the quintessence of the best advice that can be given on the subject. The deadliest foe to longevity is excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which can not be increased, but which may be wantonly and expended rapidly, as he deems best. Within certain limits he has his choice to live fast or slow, to live expensively or inexpensively, to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or to condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock at length becomes exhausted, he has no more. He who lives extensively, who avoids all stimulants, and who never, or never overtasks himself, indulges no exhausting passions, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasures, lets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps his "accounts with God and man daily square and quiet," is sure, barring accidents, to spin out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain, while he who lives intensely—who lives on highly seasoned food, whether material or mental, who is always in a hurry, who never exposes himself to inflammatory diseases, seeks continual excitement, gives loose reins to his passions, frets at every trouble and enjoys little repose—burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

The English Revolution.

That England is passing through a revolution is proved by various events, great and small, which are constantly occurring in the "tight little Isle." The latest blow at the old traditions is Mr. Tom Hughes's new electioneering manifesto. He announces his intention of putting the political virtue of his constituents to a rigorous test at the next general election. The entire cost of the former contest was £1,100; and, as Mr. Hughes says, it is probable no metropolitan borough was ever won so cheaply before. But he declares that he cannot afford to pay over £1,100 for the seat again, and therefore he intends to do without committee rooms, public houses, and all the rest of the stock election machinery. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that "if Mr. Hughes intends to ignore publicans, and printers, and all the people who look out for work at an election, he will deserve well of many who wish to see how the plan will answer without themselves running the risk of putting it to trial."

A NEW YORK letter says: Brooklyn is excited over a variety of certain crooked financial operations on the part of a prominent government official. As the story goes he has recently lost large sums of money at the gaming table, to make good which he borrowed funds from parties, giving them checks on banks in which he has no funds. Some of his alleged victims, it is further said, have preferred a charge of swindling against him. It is understood that representations to this effect will be made at Washington by a committee of gentlemen who will proceed thither this evening, with a view to his removal. The accused party meanwhile is said to be keeping out of the city.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Delayed Report of General Wm. F. Smith and James T. Brady, Esq.

Some time before the war closed, Major General Wm. F. Smith—better known as "Baldy" Smith—and James T. Brady, the distinguished New York lawyer, were constituted a commission to proceed to New Orleans and investigate certain matters connected with the military administration of General Butler there. The report, though filed in the War Department, has never been made public, except so much of it as follows, which the correspondent of the *Herald* has been able to procure. It appears to be genuine:

Mr. Jacob Barker, examined February 9, 1865—States that when General Butler arrived in New Orleans he told witness that he had no money, or very little in the military chest—about $100; witness at his request loaned him $5,000, afterwards paid; "about this time he told me (Barker) that he wanted more money, $100,000, on his own account, for his bill in Boston; I agreed to let him have it; he took the greater portion, for which he gave me his exchange on Boston, which was honorably paid;" "of this money he drew most of it on me for gold in favor of his brother; subsequently he told me that his object in this negotiation was to get funds to loan his brother."

Mr. B. F. Smith, examined 27th of February, 1865—A resident of New Orleans for twenty-two years; was there when General Butler arrived; that he was interested with Colonel A. J. Butler, brother of General Butler, in carrying goods across the lake, consisting of salt, quinine, boots, corn, provisions and liquors, which went mostly into the hands of the rebels, as Colonel Butler well knew; he (witness) received one third of the profits realized upon them. The prices was asked, "Do you believe that General Butler knew about this trade?" Answer—"Yes, sir; I told him; he asked me the question, and $15,000 worth went after that;" General Butler had informed him that no more goods should go out unless cotton returned; went to the rebel authorities—General Lovell returned and told him (Butler) what General Lovell had said; had no difficulty in getting in or out; had five or six schooners chartered; Colonel Butler got everything fixed up; French, Provost Marshal General under Butler, signed the passes; that after his interview with the rebel General he reported progress to General Butler and Colonel Butler, and that the cotton came in and the goods went out; value of the goods between $12,000 and $15,000; 196 bales of cotton at forty-five cents a pound. Colonel Butler did not give him $8,500, but certainly offered the witness $10,000 for his interest in the thing. States further—Does not know what his claim was against Butler, but that he was to have one third of the profits; paid ten cents a pound for the cotton and got forty-five cents, amounting to about $80,000; made about 200 per cent. on the goods; salt sold at $30 a sack; made about seventy-five per cent upon the cotton. Witness says that he was a strong rebel at the time, and did not take the oath until after these transactions.

W. W. Watson, examined March 1, 1865—States that he was Smith did a great deal of business during General Butler's administration; at the time he saw Smith the business was not carried on very well, and Smith told General Butler that he would retire; says he has not; he left Boston in the confidential employ of the government consigned to the Quartermaster and collected the freight in New York; supposed everything was right; Quartermaster-General cancelled his bonds by paying $60,000, as they would not bear investigation. (Pages 140 to 156.)

R. Bloomer, examined 23d February, 1865—States that he was the guardian of the children of one Mr. May, who had an interest in the steamers New Orleans, Southerner, Belle Lee, Johnnie Rogers and the Simpson; these boats were under the general charge of Colonel French; on capital "probably" furnished by Colonel Butler; Colonel French became interested in them shortly after they arr

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

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IMPEACHMENT.

A battle, on which very much depends, suspended for reinforcements, after the opposing forces have fought long enough to create strong doubts on both sides, is as interesting a situation as can well be imagined. This is about the situation in which the impeachment trial now stands. The announcement in secret session on Monday, by Senators GRIMES, FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, that they are for the acquittal of the President, and the totally unexpected defection of Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, with Senators FRELINGHUYSEN, ANTHONY, VAN WINKLE, SPRAGUE—all very doubtful—to be heard from, rendered an adjournment yesterday without taking the verdict, even though Senator HOWARD had not been too ill to be present, a manifest necessity; and so the question was postponed till Saturday. Our dispatches will acquaint the reader with the proceedings and plenty of rumors, all as good as they make in Washington just now.

The circumstances are decidedly predisposing to excitement and heated comment. On the contrary, the needs of the occasion are calmness and deliberation. We will say at once, that we reject the suggestion that any Senator who has yet voted has corruptly sold his vote. Still, knowing that Senators are but men—generally ordinary men—we suppose they have acted on this occasion as men in general act. Therefore, we will say that the first thing that impresses us is that were Mr. WADE wholly out of the question, conviction would have followed promptly—as it may yet follow, in spite of the complications and the heat which is likely to, if it has not already become, perfectly glowing.

It was not difficult to perceive, from the first, that the Vice Presidential nomination, and the estimate which certain Republican Senators place on Mr. WADE, in connection with the immediate occupancy by him of the White House, would interpose some obstacles to the conviction of the President. Weeks ago it was said that with Mr. WADE out of the question, all doubts would vanish. It may be said that these things properly have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the President; *and they have not.* The Senator who will suffer himself to be influenced by his prejudices, or who balances the question in his mind as one of policy, is faithless to his duty and forgets his oath. Senators may not like Mr. WADE, either for the White House immediately or the Vice Presidential nomination prospectively, but nevertheless they are bound by their oaths to decide this case according to law and the testimony. They are acting as members of the highest court in the land, under the solemnities of an oath and in view of momentous consequences. If the question of policy, either as to themselves or the party, may be taken into the account at all, Senators are bound to look it squarely in the face, and it is difficult to see how any Republican member of the Senate who was ever honest in his support of the principles of his party, can come to the conclusion to inflict so deep an injury as the turning loose again on the country of ANDREW JOHNSON would be. If Senators were to act from motives of policy at all, they would be bound to prevent such a calamity, and protect the Republican party from the consequences of failure in its attempt to re-establish harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

It is well that the court has given its members time to review the reasons for their intended course. Senators GRIMES, TRUMBULL and FESSENDEN have announced what their verdict will be, and the announcement has probably closed forever their public career. Senator HENDERSON paused on the brink, and is said to be disposed to draw back and not take the plunge. The other Senators who, if anybody, are to make up the required number to clear the President, to wit: ANTHONY, SPRAGUE, FRELINGHUYSEN, VAN WINKLE, will have time to determine what course they will pursue.

It is as manifestly improper to attempt to coerce a member of the Court at this as it would have been at any stage of the proceedings. Nor do the Senators whose names we have just given need be told what, in the nature of things, they must expect when by any act of theirs the hope of the Republican party are blasted and the country receives the shock it would receive from such an act. Partly for this reason and partly for the higher and even graver considerations which attach to the question, we are disposed to still hope that conviction will be the verdict and that ANDREW JOHNSON will be deposed.

SENATORS AND IMPEACHMENT.

In proportion as Senators are shown to have framed their verdict either way, on grounds other than the law and the fact, are they open to censure. If political or personal reasons have swayed Senators, sitting both as judges and jurors, then they have done wrong, and cannot expect to escape condemnation. Few will be disposed to deal harshly with able and practiced lawyers for conscientiously following their convictions; and if Senators like TRUMBULL and FESSENDEN have done so and been swayed by no other motive, although others equally able and conscientious, by the same process have reached an opposite conclusion, they will not suffer seriously in the estimation of the thinking portion of their countrymen. Unluckily for them, however, it is reported, and by many believed, because there is good reason for so believing, that political and personal reasons have influenced their decision; reasons, too, which involve them in the charge of treachery to the Republican party. It is said that with them, and perhaps some others also, the merits of the case have been lost sight of in a scheme for organizing a new party, and for the distribution of federal patronage. Of this, it is true, there is as yet no perfect proof, but enough is known to create in the minds of some a belief in the correctness of the report, and raise suspicions in the minds of many more. There is said to be proof already in hand of collusion between the occupant of the White House and Senators. This is a grave aspect of the case.

The direct use of money is not much spoken of, but any scheme for the distribution of patronage, or even for the organization of a new party, whereby the verdict was to be affected, would be sufficiently corrupt to bring lasting dishonor on all engaged in it. Telegrams and letters going to establish the fact that such an arrangement was entered into, are said to have been secured, though as to this the proof is as yet insufficient to authorize a settled conviction. An investigation will probably take place. The hope is expressed that even now enough is known of the plan, for securing the acquittal of the President, to defeat it.

In this view of the case, the adjournment till Saturday was fortunate. At all events it will insure calmness and deliberation, which above all things should predominate. The course pursued by the Missourians towards Senator HENDERSON appears to have been judicious and productive of good results. It appears to be realized in Washington that what is wanted is votes, and that wholesale denunciation at the start is not the best way to secure them.

As yet the cause is not lost. The prospect is believed to be fair. It is true that the adjournment will enable the President and his friends to exert whatever influence they have. It is true, also, that Republican Senators have yet to vote who have been deemed quite as doubtful as any who have voted; but it will require more nerve for them to vote for acquittal now than it did for Mr. FESSENDEN, or Mr. TRUMBULL or Mr. GRIMES or Mr. HENDERSON to do as they have done. Their course produced the thunder-clap. In the physical world the air heavy before is usually cleared by a clap of thunder; and experience has shown that it is sometimes so in the political world. With Mr. HENDERSON for conviction on one or two articles, the President, as it stands, must get four more Republicans, if Mr. WADE does not vote, and three if he does, or he will be convicted. Those Republicans who are yet to declare themselves, and about whom doubts have been expressed, are Messrs. ANTHONY, FRELINGHUYSEN, FOWLER, SPRAGUE, VAN WINKLE, WILLEY. Of these the hope—not to say belief—is that enough will vote for at least two articles to convict the President.

AN UNNECESSARY TROUBLE.

We perceive that certain prominent journals, and now and then a conspicuous agitator of the WENDELL PHILLIPS school, are troubling themselves about the platform of the National Convention of the Republican party, which meets in Chicago next week. Usually those who trouble themselves most about this matter have the least right to say anything. We have a fancy that there are not half as many difficulties surrounding the question of what the platform shall be as these enterprising agitators would make out. The public mind is in no uncertain mood, either as to the man or platform. With the Republicans—who comprehend a decided majority of the voting population—General GRANT, as a Presidential candidate, is the favorite—not only the favorite, but the sole candidate who is tolerated. Great as his achievements in the field have been, they constitute only a small share of the ground work of his popularity. The sagacity of our intelligent population has detected in him an abundant supply of strong good sense, and perfect fidelity to duty, coupled with that ample capacity which qualifies him for any position in their gift. It is not precisely because he holds to this thing or is against that, they are for him; but chiefly because they believe he is about right, having given abundant proof of entire devotion to principles and objects which they conceive must prevail if we are to have any prosperity. With the name of General GRANT as a candidate, is associated the idea of perfect stability, entire honesty, unexcelled patriotism and a straightforwardness which gives the people the right to count on results for an absolute certainty.

Now, a convention representing a constituency in this frame of mind, will have as little difficulty in framing a platform as in nominating the man who is to stand on it. The two must, and necessarily will be, consistent with each other. Therefore there is no occasion whatever for becoming excited or for discussion over the platform of the Chicago Convention which meets next week. If we thought there was any reason for speculating on the subject we should find little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion by referring to the proceedings of the State conventions. There is no puzzle in the case—if there were, the name and the man would solve it.

ENLIGHTENED SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. THOMAS HUGHES, an enlightened British statesman, whose district embraces a considerable part of the city of London, has given notice that, in standing for Parliament, he does not intend to spend money to secure his election. In nothing has Mr. HUGHES shown himself the true reformer more practically than in this. The statesmanship of such rule of action is all the more conspicuous in view of the recent enlargement of suffrage in England. He may even now perceive that there is a tendency to corruption, as the result of free suffrage, especially in large communities. It would indeed be a noble example, the election of Mr. HUGHES, in face of this determination,—a result that would be as creditable to his constituency as the announcement of the determination was to him. Mr. HUGHES's plan is to address the people, and reason with them, with a view to gaining their votes through their intellects, and not their throats or pockets. Certainly it would seem that if such a principle cannot be relied on to carry a man into office, the people who are to decide are unworthy of either votes or representation. Mr. HUGHES expects that his opponents will open the pot houses, and employ every kindred agency against him. If he can be elected under such circumstances, the influence of the result will not be confined to his district or even to England. It might stimulate some one in our country to set the ball in motion, so that our people could have an opportunity to prove that they are as enlightened and as much under the control of good influences as in England.

MURDERERS are always willing to take their chances of a future escape from any punishment below the nerve fly vonshts in duration. Hanging is the only certain punishment for cases of unmitigated murder. We think that the law adopted in this State at the last session of the Legislature, permitting juries to hang, in addition to such terms of imprisonment as might be considered just, will have the effect of convicting many persons who otherwise would escape. It allows the jury free to find for hanging the guilty whenever the crime is marked by that atrocity which renders such a punishment appropriate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Probably nothing has a more direct tendency to stimulate crime than the uncertainty of punishment. And in regard to capital offenses, this uncertainty is growing greater constantly. There is an increasing reluctance to convict when death must follow. This fact unquestionably enters into the calculations of the murderer. It is the certainty, not the severity, of the punishment that deters evil disposed persons from committing crime. It is a fact which can be verified by the observation of almost every one that in capital offenses the death penalty frequently virtually defeats punishment. The Illinois substitute is based on a sound principle; and, as our contemporary observes, will lead to the punishment of offenders while others would go unpunished. In regard to the policy of capital punishment, a revolution is going on in the public mind, and the principle that the object of punishment should be the protection of society, and the good—if possible the reformation—of the offender, is becoming recognized as the only true one. Our prison discipline is yet, as a general thing, a standing reproach, and we trust an enlightened Civilization and a progressive Christianity will cause to be universal the reformation which in many places has even now made much progress.

THE action of the General Methodist Conference, in session in Chicago, admitting delegates from the Southern States, is an interesting fact, especially when it is recollected that the rupture in the Methodist Church was one of the portents which preceded the rebellion. The vote was nearly unanimous, and the question taken after a full debate. The churches all united, we shall have a perfect union of the States.

PRIVATE advices from Washington last evening indicated a state of decided hopefulness among the Republicans. Still the friends of the President professed a considerable degree of confidence—not so much, however, as on Tuesday. The postponement till Saturday was a fortunate stroke. Another postponement is not impossible.

There were four hundred and twenty-three deaths in New York city last week. One-half occurred in tenement houses.

IMPEACHMENT!

SECRET SESSION OF THE SENATE

Great Excitement in the Capital.

Defection of Republican Senators.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1868.

The excitement in Washington has steadily increased since the Senate went into secret session. After meeting, the first hour or two, confidence in conviction remained strong, nor was it at all abated by Grimes's speech against the whole array of articles; but after Sherman and Howe had taken a position against the first article, something bordering on a panic set in. In the House members gathered in groups in the lobbies and cloak rooms, while the corridors about the Senate were crowded with officers of the two houses, members of the House and newspaper men. There was no obligation of secresy upon Senators, and the general character of the debate in the chamber was constantly known outside, and each successive speech caused fresh speculations. The scene was most exciting, and no story could be told that did not find believers, and every report, rumor or speculation once started, speedily assumed large proportions, and by the time the House adjourned at half-past four, members went over to the Senate wing in a most despondent mood.

Henderson's sweeping speech fell like a shell among the Missouri members, and they, with visitors from that State, of whom there were a good number present, were taken completely aback by it. They were confident to the last moment that he would surely vote for conviction, and made free to express their indignation in no measured terms.

Trumbull's course had a similar effect upon the Illinois men, though Republicans were less surprised at him than at Henderson. By this time the break in the line had become so marked that Fessenden's speech was looked on as a matter of course. Long before adjournment yes and nay tallies were circulating freely outside, and each party holding them had the case made out according to information which had been picked up.

At 6 o'clock these lists seemed to agree in showing that Wade would be obliged to vote to save the case, and a leading competitor for the Chicago nomination to the Vice Presidency intimated that it would be in his power to save it, but that decency would then compel him to resign and allow Colfax to become President.

The stories that gained circulation of bargains and intrigues to defeat Wade, of purchases of Senators to secure acquittal, were very numerous and heard on all sides. These, coupled with the indignation which attended their recital, formed the staple of excited conversation in many groups. After adjournment the lobbies of all the hotels, the newspaper offices, and in fact, every place of public resort, were crowded with those trying to learn the true version of the situation. There has been no scene to equal the streets since the war closed. Politicians, Government officials of all kinds, from Cabinet ministers down, and members of the House in large numbers, were on the streets seeking information.

At half past seven the crowd started toward the capital, and the streets became completely blocked. Although Republicans were generally greatly disappointed at the time the Senate assembled for a night session, the case was not thought hopeless.

The session of the Senate, which sat with closed doors to-day, was a very long one. Very few of their associates knew what ground would be taken by Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Henderson, and the positions of Grimes, Howe and Sherman were not generally expected, as they have until to-day refused a most provoking reticence as to their opinions. As soon as the doors of the chamber were closed, the Chief Justice read a brief statement to the Court relative to the duties and questions that would put to-morrow. He said he should adopt that used in the case of Judge Chase, viz: "Mr Senator, how say you—Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?" He further stated that he had carefully considered the suggestion made about dividing the articles into groups, but had not and did not think it advisable to make any division, but would do so if the Senate directed.

Mr. Sumner, after this statement, moved on other than the question submitted to be put by the Chief Justice as proposed, and that each Senator should rise in his place and without debate or explanation, answer to each article "guilty," or "not guilty," which order was adopted. The articles of impeachment were then read, and eleven o'clock, taken up for consideration, and an opportunity given for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Sherman was the first speaker. He had his views but partly written out, and did not confine himself to manuscript. He said he could not vote for the first article, that charging high crime in the removal of Mr. Stanton, for the same reason, as he had expressed while in fact was under discussion in the Senate, and believe Mr. Stanton's case covered by its provisions. He held that under the act of 1789 the President had authority to make the removal, and that if not in this particular case been taken from him by the tenure-of-office act. He announced, however, that in his judgment the President had grossly and wilfully violated the law, and far transcended his powers in appointing Lorenzo Thomas secretary *ad interim*, and had thereby rendered himself liable to impeachment by the House, and punishment by the Senate. He spoke carefully and deliberately, and on the whole indicated that while he should vote for the first article, he would vote for the second and third, and perhaps others.

Mr. Stewart was the second speaker, and took a strong ground in favor of conviction on all the principal articles.

Mr. Grimes was the third speaker. He has been reported for acquittal for some days, and the truth of this report was soon learned, everybody who took proper means of inquiry. There was great interest, however, in hearing what he would say, and when he had occupied the allotted fifteen minutes, there was a general regret that he should read his speech further. Mr. Grimes began with the consideration of the President's power of removal of the heads of departments under the Constitution, quoting many authorities to show that a power was not denied or abridged by the passage of the tenure-of-office act. He then passed over the question of the constitutional validity of that act, and took up the question of whether Mr. Stanton's case came within its provisions. He did not consider the Secretary of War either within the first section of the act, or the proviso, and quoted the declarations of Mr. Schenck and Mr. Sherman in the debate on the passage of the bill in March, 1867, to sustain the latter. He thought Mr. Stanton held office under the pleasure of the President alone, under the act of 1789, and that the President could remove him. He did not think Mr. Johnson had violated between the power of the President to remove in the recess and his power to remove during the session of the Senate, an officer who held solely by his pleasure.

Taking up then the second article, he said the temporary designation of a person to discharge the duties of an office until the office could be filled was made legal by the act of 1795, which he is satisfied has not been repealed by that of 1863. But even if he thought otherwise, Mr. Grimes said he should be unable to convict the President of a crime in the temporary appointment, not doubting that the President acted in good faith, and believed he was acting within the laws. He dismissed the consideration of the third article briefly, and the eighth and ninth article. He then took up the question of intent, saying he had no doubt that the President thoroughly believed the tenure-of-office act unconstitutional and void, and that he was advised of its unconstitutionality by Mr. Stanton and other members of his Cabinet, and Mr. Grimes thought it not strange that under the circumstances the President had no doubt or purpose of his scope. He held, however, that the Stanton case was not included in the provisions of this act, and that therefore the questions of intent need not be considered, as the President had done no unlawful act. Even if he were included, the guilty intent was not such as warranted the judgment demanded by the House.

The Senator went on to say that if the President might not in this way make a case for the Supreme Court, the experience of the Congress of Congress over all other branches of the government was established, and he was no believer in such doctrine.

Mr. Grimes turned off the remaining articles in a few words, and closed as follows:

"I express no views upon any of the questions upon which the President has been arraigned at the bar of public opinion, or upon the question of what is his right to travel out of the record. Mr. Johnson's character as a statesman, his relations to political parties, his conduct as a citizen, his efforts at reconstruction, the exercise of his pardoning power, the removals from office by appointments, and the influences under which they have been made, are not legitimate subjects of inquiry in my judgment of law governing this case to be influenced by political considerations. I cannot agree to destroy the balance-wheel working in the Constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President. While I regret that he is my incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I differ from friends with whom I have acted in public political views and measures, and I deeply regret the differences between him and myself; but I cannot, in my judgment, upon my record my vote that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Senator Edmunds was the next speaker. He drew up the tenure-of-office act, had entire charge of it before the Senate, and was thoroughly conversant with its intent and meaning. There was consequently great curiosity to hear his opinion on the case now prosecuted. He spoke nearly an hour, reading entirely from manuscript very carefully prepared. He said at once that the evidence on the first, second and third articles were clearly proved, and the only question to consider was whether they constituted high crimes and misdemeanors. He held that the President's duties were all defined in the Constitution, and the chief of these is, he shall see that the laws are faithfully executed and shall execute them by such means and such means only as are provided in the laws themselves. Now the President could not rightfully violate law in order to enforce it, and could only use the power of appointment in the manner fixed by the legislative department of the government, and could not accomplish legal ends by illegal means. From these premises Mr. Edmunds argued that the President's course in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas was not only illegal, but so grossly illegal as to constitute a high crime. He could not support any of the conspiracy articles, but should vote for the first three

Mr. Williams was the fifth speaker. He reached about the same conclusion as Mr. Edmunds had. He would vote for the first, second and eighth articles, and left the impression on the minds of his associates that he might also vote for some others.

Mr. Howe followed, with a brief statement of his conclusions, which it was found did not materially differ from those of Mr. Sherman. He would not vote for the first article, but would support the second and third and part of the eleventh article, if it were divided.

Mr. Hendricks was the first speaker on the Democratic side of the chamber. He spoke from notes, but had no written opinions. He did not think there was any distinction between the power of the President to remove in the recess and his power to remove during the session of the Senate, an officer who held solely by his pleasure.

Taking up then the second article, he said the temporary designation of a person to discharge the duties of an office until the office could be filled was made legal by the act of 1795, which he is satisfied has not been repealed by that of 1863. But even if he thought otherwise, Mr. Grimes said he should be unable to convict the President of a crime in the temporary appointment, not doubting that the President acted in good faith, and believed he was acting within the laws. He dismissed the consideration of the third article briefly, and the eighth and ninth article. He then took up the question of intent, saying he had no doubt that the President thoroughly believed the tenure-of-office act unconstitutional and void, and that he was advised of its unconstitutionality by Mr. Stanton and other members of his Cabinet, and Mr. Grimes thought it not strange that under the circumstances the President had no doubt or purpose of his scope. He held, however, that the Stanton case was not included in the provisions of this act, and that therefore the questions of intent need not be considered, as the President had done no unlawful act. Even if he were included, the guilty intent was not such as warranted the judgment demanded by the House.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 16, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

e Congressional Question--22d District.

e time is fast approaching when the Republican of the 22d Congressional District will be called to present a candidate for Congress, to be voted for, at the ensuing October election, as a representative of the district in the Forty-first Congress. ast a district like this should be ably represented ongress, no one

qual in importance, however, is the question of soundness of the representative. We have too recent, as well as more remote, examples of betrayal of party as well as the principles by which men have been elected to office, to be careless and responsible positions, not to be almost-hand. the imperative necessity of looking well to the ical character of those who offer themselves as didates for Congress.

e cannot but remember the betrayal of the Republican party and its principles by a Cowan, a Doolittle, a Dixon, and, last, though not least, by a Sumner.

ese reflections have been suggested by some ch have very recently come to the knowledge e of the writer of this communication in relation the position occupied by General James S. Negley when he was a candidate for Congress two years

nd let it be distinctly borne in mind that what h herein said, is said with no unkind feeling ard to any Congressional candidate.

will be remembered that in 1866 General Negley a candidate for Congress in his (22d) District, in addition to General McCandless, announcing himself as a candidate at that time, announcement was made in this way:

"CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT.

eneral James S. Negley is a candidate for nomination."

announcement was so very different from the ner in which other Republicans announced nselves as candidates, that it gave rise to very eral comment as well as to great dissatisfaction. ject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and the inquiries very naturally arose, by h convention is he a candidate for nomination? if by the Republican Convention, is there any se think he will abide its decision? Will he not ? If he fails to secure a nomination?

ere strong. Indeed, was the feeling upon this sub that it is his own election interest, on the day of primary election, his immediate friends and ters are pledged to support him, unless he would e a written pledge, as General McCandless had n the Republican papers on the succeeding day meeting, that he would abide the decision e Republican Nominating Convention.

is was on Saturday, the 30th of May. Under pressure of this feeling General Negley wrote a r, of which the following is a copy, as taken from columns of the Commercial of June 1st:

Jas W. Riddell, Chairman Union Republican ressional Committee, Montgomery County:

IR: As some misapprehension seems to exist as y answer to your communication of August 9th, ay that I will abide the decision of the body of the Republican Convention, to be held August 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Norristown, and will use my ence to advance the principles of the Union Republican party.

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If the matter rested here, it would all be and fair. But it is said that the transaction history that never met the public eye. That is anyone to be this, it was done in the city of Saturday, August 11, 1868, that General had a certain slander circulated in the Democratic ional district, and on Sunday ing, August 12, 1868, Mr. Caldwell was called N. Berlin, who handed him (Caldwell) a note General Negley, of which the following is a

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ions of the Press Favorable to the mination of General James S. Negley.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

rong movement is developing in Pittsburgh to ard as the candidate for the Congresshonors of the Twenty-second District Major mes S. Negley, who represented Pennsylvania with such distinguished ability and conspicuhalism on the fields of battle during the late ion. In the Army of the Cumberland General ly commanded a division in which the Pennsylvania was largely represented, and his old ades and friends in this time of the commonwealth will gratify by the cordial manner of their former re ion.

utmost care should be exercised in making ations in the different districts and counties. avoid the error of 1866. If we do, we ith an imperatively easy triumph.

he first place, we invoke our friends to reive in the best way to secure the services of ir that saves the Union is to honor, by every , the brave Union soldier who periled that

Without at all depreciating civilians, or denyeir right to a share of the honors of the struggle, we have always believed, and now more than ever, that it is a primary obligation laid Republican party, and especially upon Pennsevade, to *prefer* the Republican Union veter as is capable as he has been faithful.

[From the Memphis Weekly Post.]

Major General James S. Negley.

are entitled to notice in this way to General s. Negley, who participated in the Mexican nd distinguished himself in his daring and ity on many fields of battle. He is a candidate for Congress from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) ct. Says a letter of the present time: "Since the d his kindness and protection, as opportuffered, while he was a prisoner in the hands of umberland, will join with us in our gratifica- nd wishes of success. A gentleman of large ive mind and heart, and of undaunted courage in leading and leading the masses of the as he was in fighting it out to a successful nation, his selection for Representative to ess would honor his district, honor every solsoldier, and contribute to the safety and honor Republican institutions.

(From the Washington Reporter.)

contest in the Twenty second District for the essional nominee of the Republican party is ercising, and great anxiety is manifested by friends of the contestants for the honor, as nvention approaches. The candidates are ge S. Negley and Hon. Thomas Howard, ers Pittsburgh press are singularly reticent and onging positions of "neutral esteem" towards of the gentlemen. The chances of General ley for nomination, and consequently election, t consent to run) are sufficiently encouraging rant the prediction that he will be the nomi- General Negley is a man of unblemished and respectable ability, devoted earnestly to the ncreasing and manufacturing interests of the t, and won a fame as a distinguished soldier late war. The mantle of General Moorhead, o made as able an Executive as Pennsylvania upon a worthier or more substantial Republi-

(From the Monongahela Republican.)

Pittsburgh *Gazette* gives a lengthy sketch of al James S Negley, whose name has been brought prominently before the people of the t been named as the successor of Mr. Moorwho declines a re-election. His military during the Mexican war and the Rebellion, e of which any soldier might be proud, and unbiased and subsequent election to Congress will be hailed with pleasure by the friends of ion everywhere.

ressional---Twenty-second District.

ame of Thomas Howard, Esq., is now before ple of the Twenty second Congressional Dis a suitable person to represent this district in ss. The friends of General Negley are most ently labored to make the impression that Mr. d is not popular with the people, and that this not to be true. No man in this county is popular with the Republicans, on the day of primary election, his immediate friends and ters are pledged to support him, unless he would e a written pledge, as General McCandless had n the Republican papers on the succeeding day meeting, that he would abide the decision e Republican Nominating Convention.

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RECRUITICAN.

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—Gold was steady at 139¾, which is an advance of a fraction on yesterday's quotations.

—The public funds are off a fraction in price. Still there is an active demand for this description of security.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon	Clos.
1881's 6's	108½	108¾	108¾
1862 5-20s	106¾	106¾	106¾
1864 5-20s	106¾	106¾	106¾
1865 5-20s, old	107¼	107¼	107¼
1865 5-20s, new	105¾	105¾	105¾
1867 do	105¾	105¾	105¾
7-30s	105¾	105¾	105¾
10-40s	103¾	103¾	103¾
Gold	139¾	139¾	139¾

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the following quotations for gold and government securities:

Gold, 139¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¾; do 1864, 106¾; do 1865, 107⅛; U. S. 10-40s, 103¼; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 109⅝; do 1867, 109⅝; June 7-30s, 107⅝; July do, 107¾; May Compounds 1865, 119¼.

—For express stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	May 12.	11.	9.	8.	7.	6.
Adams	59½	60	61	61½	62½	62⅝
American	58	59	60	60	62	62½
United States	58¾	59	60	60	62	61½
Wells, Fargo & Co	22¾	23	23	23¼	23½	23½
Merchts' Un., 25 p. c.	30½	30½	31½	31½	31¾	31¾
Western Union	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾

—In New York, money remains without change at 7 per cent. at bank to general customers on call with stock collaterals, and 6 per cent. in round amounts to money-lending houses, with some offered at a lower rate.

The remittances from the country still continue and the balances in this city of country banks, bankers and other dealers are increasing. The amounts forwarded this week, it is thought, bring a larger proportion of legal tenders as compared with national bank notes, which will have the effect of increasing the aggregate of legal-tenders in bank here to amount, as will be shown in the bank statement of the current week. The earlier remittances after quarter-day are naturally of national bank notes, most remitters preferring to forward these and retain legal-tenders as long as they may. It was noticed in the bank statement of last week that while deposits increased eight millions there was an actual decline in the aggregate of legal-tenders.

—The traffic of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the

First week of May, 1868	$241,720
Same week in 1867	189,286
Increase	$44,434

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

BUSINESS—There was a complete let down in the market. Prices declined materially here and elsewhere, being influenced by the news from Europe. The impression prevailed that their purchases of Monday and Tuesday would answer their purpose for some time. The fact is there is a wide difference of opinion among dealers—so wide that the offers of one man to give sales can be effected. Eastern dispatches give us the following information: Philadelphia market very weak; nothing doing. Prime light straw to white held at 30c; standard white, 32c; yellow, package included, 28c. New York market very weak; nothing doing. Holders were asking the following rates: Prime light straw to white, 29¼c; standard white, 30¼c; crude, in bulk, 13c. Oil City dispatches say market firm at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bbl, but no sales are reported.

CRUDE—In our market prices were lower fully half cent per gallon, the only sale that came under our notice being 2,000 this bbls, sellers' option, to November 1st, at 10¾c ₱ gallon. The crude receipts were 6,521 bbls.

REFINED OIL—Buyers and sellers were not disposed to come to terms. We have only a single sale of 200 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, last half June, 30¾c; it was offered for May at 32c, but there were no purchasers.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

The dry goods trade is in an unsettled condition. Slight concessions are being made in prices—not enough in which to indulge a great degree in business, but enough to create uneasiness and distrust, and the result is that bills are small.

Many country dealers are not paying as promptly as could be wished, and bills are being carefully looked into, and our jobbers feel like exercising to make sales unless to parties who will pay proper heed to punctual settlements.

Prices are somewhat lower on Prints and Sheetings, and we append our usual list:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	17 @17½	Nonatook	17 c
Penn	17 @17½	Idaho	17 c
Lonsdale	15 @15½	Ontario	15 c
Conewago	17	Duquesne	16 c

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	13½@13¾ c	Wamsutta	10 c
Lancaster	13 @13½ c	Allen	13 @13½ c
Richmond	13 @13½ c	Troy	13 c
Gloucester	13 @13½ c		

Lumber at Cincinnati.

The arrivals of rafts, says the *Gazette* of Tuesday, have not been large during the week, and the market remains unsettled, with a difference of about $1 ₱ M between the views of buyers and sellers. Some transactions have occurred at $22@26 ₱ M mill run for good to choice lots. At the yards trade is dull, with free sellers at inside prices. Green hard lumber is more active, and prices of cherry, walnut and poplar are higher.

boiler of Van Winkle's saw mill, near son, Indiana, exploded Tuesday night, ly killing two men, named Moore and the latter Postmaster at Florida, Indi- Three others are supposed to be fatally ed.

The Maryland Institute, *ore*, awarded First Premium to Bar- Cooking Extracts. ws"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868.

The question whether money will work more easily, it has been remarked, turns usually on three points; first, the capital available in the loan market; secondly, the confidence to lend that floating capital; and, thirdly, the quietude of the financial machinery generally, and of the currency in particular.

That an abundant and growing supply of floating capital is now available for loaning purposes, is shown by the increase of nearly eleven millions in the New York bank deposits of last week, and by the continued daily increase since. It is true that a large amount of capital is lending in Wall street which is not borrowed from the banks, but this principle may be safely relied on, that when the banks have plenty to lend, every other lender is similarly well provided.

Is there any trouble to be apprehended again from the Treasury locking up greenbacks? Or whether Mr. McCulloch will resort to the plan of increasing his balance, and depleting the channels of the circulation suddenly. It is believed that there is no danger of any mischievous locking up of currency by the Secretary. He has too many Seven-Thirties pressing upon his attention, and he must be prepared to buy them freely. Hence he would keep down his currency balance even if the stern voice of public opinion did not compel him to that course.

It seems, therefore, that no trouble is to be dreaded in the currency; how is it with public confidence? Here there is room, perhaps, for some diversity of opinion. The greatest of American State trials approaches its end. On Saturday, at Washington, the High Court of Impeachment will take its final vote without debate. We shall thus close the unsettled, halting hesitancy which has paralyzed for some time some of the industrial energies of the country. When the result is flashed over the wires from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Straits of Florida, suspense will become certainty, and the American people will know what they now can only conjecture as to the change of the Executive, and as to the Government policy for what remains of the current year.

Thus looking at the financial aspects of the situation, there is little, if any, cause for apprehension, and much cause for cheerful hope. Whether Mr. Johnson is to be removed or acquitted gold may perhaps rise, but the speculation will be checked by the knowledge that Mr. McCulloch holds nearly millions of coin, a part of which it would certainly be his duty to sell on a rising market; while the public good, the case of the money market, and the exigencies of the Treasury necessitate a free purchase of seven-thirty notes, so that there may be no further complaints of the Treasury locking up greenbacks. As a confirmation of the opinion that there is no disturbance of public confidence to be apprehended, it is only necessary to point to the price of Government bonds, which is steadily rising in presence of an active demand for investment, both at home and abroad.

—At the New York Stock Exchange, the Railway market was generally weaker than on Saturday. The Western roads sympathized more decidedly with the decline, at the close of last week, in New York Central and Erie Stocks. The feature of the Share market, miscellaneous as well as railway, since Thursday last, beginning with heavy sales of New York Central and Erie, is a decided and somewhat rapid increase in the *Bearish* interest. The disposition early to-day was very strong in this direction. The movement may prove a success for the *short* sellers, but whether so or not, it will greatly contribute to the activity of the Stock Exchange. If the *Bullish* buyers, who have the nerve or confidence to take hold of stocks at the decline, should obtain the ascendency, the extra material they will have to work upon, by reason of heavy outstanding or uncovered contracts, will make the upward reaction the more rapid and profitable.

—The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	12.	11.	9.	8.	7.
U. S. 6s '81 co	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
5-20 c. 1862	108⅜	108⅜	109	109	108⅝
1864	106⅝	106⅝	107⅛	107⅛	106⅝
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107
U. S. 5-20 c. '65 n	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107
U. S. 5-20 c. '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜
U. S. 5-20 c. '68	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝	103
U. S. 7-30, June	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝
U. S. 7-30, July	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜
N. Y. Central	125⅜	125⅜	125⅝	125⅝	125⅜
Erie	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	68¾
Hudson River	130	130	130	130	129¾
Reading	90	90	90¼	90¼	90¼
Mich. Southern	84¾	84¾	85¼	84¾	84¾
Northwestern	84	84	84	83¾	84¼
Northwestern pref	97¾	97¾	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Ft. Wayne	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Ohio & Miss	30¾	31	31¼	31¼	31¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1868.

During the present week our general markets have not ruled very active, and in some branches of trade there is a declining tendency. For groceries, flour and bacon there continues an active demand. Wheat, corn and oats are in light receipt and wanted at previous quotations. With the exception of flour, and in this the receipts have fallen off considerably, the imports are very light. Since our last we note receipts of flour 1,256 bbls; cheese 37 boxes; corn 614 sacks; wheat 302 sacks; rye 238 sacks; oats 947 sacks, and butter 74 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote at $6@7 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and quantity purchased.

BUTTER—We quote prime to choice roll at 35@38c, and extra choice at 40 per lb. The market is declining under liberal receipts.

EGGS—Choice packed at 19c ₱ dozen, a decline. We quote the market dull at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The market is dull with a good demand. Sales reported at 700 lbs. plain sugar cured hams at 20c; 17,000 lbs canvassed to at 21c; 1,000 lbs shoulders at 14½c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 16½@17c; 2,000 lbs dried beef at 23@24c and 15 tierces hams at 19¼c ₱ lb. Bucket lard sold at 21c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Steady at $29 50 ₱ barrel.

LARD OIL—There is a fair demand, with sales reported of 45 bbls extra No. 1 at $1 53@1 55, and 1 20 bbls No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

The grocery market has been very active through the past week, and prices of all lines of goods have been firm at quotations. New Orleans goods are very scarce in the market. Molasses is in demand and held rather firmly at quotations, viz: Cuba, 32c; in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17c; A Coffee, 16½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, B 16¾c; extra C, 16c; C 15¾c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15¾@16c; Clarified, 13½@14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 66@70c; Bermuda, 75.

COFFEE—Receipts, 3,461 sacks; offers closed firm, at 20@21c for Rio; fair to good, 20@23c; choice grades, 24@26c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17c; Powdered, 17c; A Coffee, 16½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, B 16¾c; extra C, 16c; C 15¾c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15¾@16c; Clarified, 13½@14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 66@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUPS—Sugar House, 90c@$1; Golden drips, $1 05.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$ 1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@13c; Rangoon, 11¼@12c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, 18 original packages, 75c. Pittsburgh manufactured cider vinegars quoted at 12½@15c at the works, and in jobbing lots from store at 20@25c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22 50; No. 2 Shore $18 50; No. 1 Bay do, $25; No. 3 large do, $14 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $8 00.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 38c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Cassia, 80@85c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12¼c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; 25½c for 25 lbs.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

HAY—Is very scarce and firm at $30.

DROP SHOT—In bag $350.

STARCH—Madison 8c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 13½c.

SALERATUS—Sales of dint at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a good demand for dried peaches and prices are looking up. Sales from store were made at 13½@14c ₱ lb. Dried apples are in little request and quoted nominally at 7@7½c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—None in market, and we quote nominally at $5 ₱ bushel for clean small white.

SALT—From store, small jobbing lots are $2 ₱ barrel, and from cars and on the wharf to city dealers at $1 80@1 90 ₱ barrel. At present there is no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of peachblow potatoes from store were made at $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel, but some holders are asking higher rates. By the barrel we quote at $1 25@1 70.

SEED—Market dull and no inquiry for either clover or timothy seed. We quote nominally clover seed at $6 50, and timothy seed at $2 50 ₱ bush. Flax seed is in request at $2 75 ₱ bush.

HAY—At the Allegheny city scales 45 loads loose timothy hay sold at $25@26 00 ₱ ton, and on the wharf baled hay at $20 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $16 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—In Allegheny 3 loads of husks sold at 2c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—On the wharf 300 sacks of bran sold at $1 60@1 70, and sundry lots of middlings at $2 15@2 20 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The receipts are light of nearly all kind's of grain. Sales of three hundred bushels of shelled corn from store were made at $1 15 ₱ bushel. By the car load we quote at $1 10 ₱ bushel. On the wharf and in depot sales at 85@90c, and from store at 90@$1 00. Rye is quiet at $2 00 ₱ bushel by car load. There is no barley in market, and prices are entirely nominal, say $2 60 ₱ bushel. We need coming in except that purchased in the western markets for millers. We quote, nominally, Spring at $2 60; red winter $2 70@2 75, and white wheat $2 80@2 85 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Remains firm, without any change of price for several days. Demand is improving, considerable flour having changed hands to-day. Receipts, however, are falling off materially, and the amount now on the way appears to be for a few dealers only. Dealers appear to be firm in their prices, and are not disposed to sell, while shippers are complaining of good grades. We notice sales of White river, Red winter, Favorite and Jenkins's Lilly Mills at $12 00; Crossett's XXXX $11 75; Ford's $11 50; good brands spring wheat $11 00@11 50, as to quality; medium brands spring wheat flour $10 50@11 00. Rye flour commands $10 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel from store.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 11, 1868.

As usual at this season of the year much anxiety is felt among wool growers as to the future prospects, as well as to dealers and speculators. In regard to the latter, we have always given it as our opinion that importance of having their wool washed, either on the sheep's back or tub washed, and put up in the best possible manner, and by no means to let their flocks run after washing so long as to let the eke of greasy rise in the staple, as unsatisfactory to wash and not grease. Sheep-shearing should be prosecuted as actively as possible after washing—say from five to eight days. If allowed to run over this time the wool becomes greasy and heavy, and it is necessary to reject those heavy bad conditioned fleeces in the unwashable wools.

There is nothing particularly new or interesting in regards to the wool market this past week. Manufacturers are buying only from hand to mouth, being tempted by low prices. We would call the attention of farmers to the fact that unwashed wools and those with any kind of stuffing found inside of washed fleeces will be rejected as unmerchantable this season.

Receipts light and prices range from 35@50c, according to quality and condition.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1868.

The time for washing and shearing sheep is near at hand; but owing to the season being cold and backward, we presume not much will be done for some time to come. We see that wool-growers are having their full share of attention during the present shearing and handling of their wools in order to get the best market price; and we notice also that manufacturers and dealers are determined to use much more caution than usual in purchasing wool against its purchase wool. It will not do for the buyer to purchase a lot of wool upon the mere representation of the seller. He must examine the entire lot carefully, and handle if necessary every fleece so that he is not imposed on to the extent of New York mixed and badly washed wools, unless at the proper discount. If wool-growers will persist in piling up their clips of wool in some dark room or the bin of a granary where the buyer cannot see one fleece in fifty, we would say to the buyer to pass by all such lots. The buyer must use the same care in buying from the farmer his wool that he does in buying his sheep and cattle, and not be imposed on by the fair representations that may be made. In this way will the growth of clean well conditioned wool receive the full value, while the buyer will be able also to take the proper abatement on the clips of greasy and badly washed wools.

The receipts are so light that prices are entirely nominal, and will likely remain so until after the new clip commences to arrive, which will not be for some time. We quote at 35@50c as to condition and quality.

BOSTON.

From the annual wool circular of Fenno, Abbott & Co. we learn that the wool trade on the whole, for the past year, has not been as active as it might be if our friends will not become excited when the new clip comes off, and pay unwarrantable prices. Every one was disappointed in the fall market for goods, and the immense sales by the United States Government, at auction, during the autumn, of army blankets, shirts, hosiery and clothing, which were disposed of at about one-fourth their cost, added greatly to the depression of manufacturers. These causes, combined with a more than heavy foreign supply, had the effect of breaking the market, and prices for a time ruled much lower than any one had anticipated. Many lots of wool in the eastern markets were sold, by weak or timid holders, at prices which we think will not be realized by any one early in the new tariff, which protected wool growers from large importations of foreign wool, the losses would have been very great. We hope for a much better and more profitable year for the farmers. Congress has stopped, for the present at least, the contraction of the currency, and manufacturers have been working off, to a great extent, their large accumulation of goods, by diminishing their production. Money will in the main lost money, and some have sunk their entire capital, and we think will never start again, as the wooden machinery is now in operation. Still, however, with a better feeling in the country must shall confidently expect a large demand for goods the coming season, and a fair profit to manufacturers, *which will alone make a good market for wool.*

In Ohio and Michigan the clip of wool will be about the same as last year, say about 100,000,000 lbs, including Texas, California and Oregon. In Canada the clip will be about 20,000,000 lbs, all slaughtered, but in others they have largely increased. The importations of foreign wool for the year 1867 have been 30,875,000 lbs against 29,000,000 lbs in 1866, 45,000,000 lbs in 1865, and 75,000,000 lbs in 1864.

Boston continues to rank as the best and most reliable wool market in the country, and will long be the largest; and the sales are constantly increasing. The fact is the large foreign purchases are mostly on home and buy stock, when wanted for consumption.

They scrutinize the condition of wool much more closely than they did during the war, and it is difficult to get them to pay extreme prices for anything of inferior value. Fleeces should never be stuffed with unwashed rags, as it creates suspicion and injures the sale.

As cleaning and combing wool is getting to be of great importance in this country, we would advise all to pay more attention to the Cotswold and Leicester breeds of sheep, which will find more ready sale than the heavy gummy Merinos. Sheep should be sheared as soon as possible after washing and the wool put up in bags light, and not heavily pressed or boxed. We are obliged to throw all heavy buck fleeces into the washed wools, and a fleece with one-third should be made, and one-half on all unwashed fleeces.

It is generally better for farmers to sell their wool early, and we have noticed the wool marketed in July and August has averaged them 2c per pound more than any other month. The average price of fleece wool in the United States for the past year, we think was for fine, 50@55c; for medium, 42@45c; coarse, 38@40c; for unwashed, 1867, prices ranged from 40 to 55c; 1868, 35 to 50c; 1866, 40 to 70c; 1865, 45 to 70c; 1864, 50 to 80c.

The business for the past week has been dull, but without much change in prices, although sharp cash buyers have had some concessions made to them. Manufacturers are buying from hand to mouth, anticipating lower prices after the new clip; but as stocks of wool here are quite light, and will be closely picked, we are inclined to think prices will rally somewhat before the first of July.

The receipts foot up about 520,000 lbs, against 750,000 lbs, for the same week last year, and the sales are about 650,000 lbs, against 500,000 lbs for the same period.

Among the sales may be noted 5,000 lbs coarse Illinois 42½c; 6,000 lbs medium to fine do 45c; 7,500 lbs fine Iowa 46c; 8,000 lbs do do 45c; 4,000 lbs light medium Wisconsin 46c; 3,000 lbs fine do 47c; 20,000 lbs extra do 48c; 50,000 lb

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE PREDOMINATING INFLUENCE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The action of the members of the New York Legislature in adopting resolutions in favor of the PENDLETON doctrine of finance, is a sore defeat to BELMONT and the opposition to the Ohio candidate generally. This is the strongest point PENDLETON has yet made, and it looks now as though he would have the vote of New York, after SEYMOUR has been complimented. With the Democrats things are drifting irrevocably into the old rut, and the party is bound to throw away its only chance, which would be in cutting loose from the old leaders, nominating some such man as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and repudiating the doctrines of the Chicago Platform. Such a course would open up a possible chance; but so long as the party clings to the old leaders and ideas it cannot hope for recruits; for however strong the disposition to change may be, the people will never trust any party led by the PIERCES, the SEYMOURS, the VALLANDIGHAMS and the PENDLETONS. The moral and religious element of the nation, which throughout the dark days of the rebellion was our best support, will never trust the leaders or the party who conspired for disunion and sympathized with organized treason. It is fortunate for the Republic that this element exists and that through its influence Christian patriotism is kept alive. It is the greatest tribute to the character of the Republican party that it has the benefit of this influence; and so long as its course is such as to secure this co-operation, its success will be certain.

It is not for us to complain that the Democratic masses do not rise in their strength, emancipate themselves from fatal leadership, and repudiate the agrarian principles of the BRICK POMEROYS, the BURRS, the DEANS and others who have come to be the accepted expounders of the Democratic faith. It is not an unmeaning fact that the LA CROSSE *Democrat*, preaching utterly detestible principles, is the most widely circulated paper which finds favor in the eyes of the Democratic mass and the encouragement of the leaders of the party. There is deep significance in the fact that the circulation of that infamous paper is now rising two hundred thousand, and is rapidly increasing. Its influence is potent. It openly justifies the assassination of LINCOLN. It deifies the assassin BOOTH; and these perfectly infamous avowals find support with the masses of the party to an extent unparalleled in the history of party journalism. There is a significance in this to which men should not close their eyes. Everywhere do we see the party influenced by this detestable journal. The action of the New York Democracy referred to finds an explanation in the fact that this infamous organ of the party supports PENDLETON and his doctrines and opposes BELMONT. With an influence so baneful predominating, the reason why the Democratic party does not embrace its only chance of success is plain.

NONINATIONS FIT TO BE MADE.

Of the seven candidates for State offices placed in nomination by the Illinois Republican Convention last week, four are the names of persons who were candidates. There were many candidates, but the Covention, acting with unusual independence and rare good judgment, generally set them aside and took only such as seemed best qualified. The result is a ticket of unusual strength, one which will call out the entire vote of the party and be elected by a large majority. This is the course which right minded men will at once approve, and will commend itself to the party as a rule. In adopting it the convention insured the the greatest good to the Republican party and principles. it is by disregarding it, and permitting conventions to be packed by candidates, that in nine cases out of ten defeat is brought about. As a general thing the people have come to have but little to say concerning nominations, and so great has become the abuse, and the demand for reform is so urgent, that it will not be safe much longer to disregard it. It would indeed be a sign of better days if conventions of every kind would do as the Illinois Convention has done—nominate solely with reference to fitness, and the unmistakable wish of the people. We hazard little in saying that it will be either this or nominations when made will be supported or not as the voters of the party shall feel inclined. Our convention system for the most part is an organized fraud against popular sentiment, and in no other way can the leaders of the Republican party do so lasting a service as by reforming it altogether. If four of every seven nominations were hereafter to be the names of persons not applicants for office, the work would be more than half done, and the Republican party would receive a new life and vastly increased majorities.

ENGLISH RAILROAD IRON.

JOSEPH NELSON, who represents the interests of the English holders of Atlantic and Great Western Railway bonds, asserts that some years ago a most vicious system sprung up in England of making an inferior quality of rails for the American market, and the consequence is that many of our railways are constructed of rails wholly unfit for the purpose. American railway companies sent their bonds to English agents, to be negotiated for rails, and they were furnished at from six to ten dollars per ton below the cost of rails made to order and under inspection. Immense frauds were perpetrated in this way, and both American and English agents made fortunes out of these operations. This, it is asserted, will account for many of the appalling catastrophes which have resulted from the breaking of rails on our American lines. These are charges sufficiently grave to demand investigation, and to induce such legislation on the part of Congress as will place all our railways under the inspection of officers competent to pass upon their condition as to safety—not only as regards their roadway, but also their motive power, cars, bridges, etc. There is no doubt whatever that most of our railway casualties result from the careless management of trains, inferior rails, bad machinery, weak bridges, rotten ties, and other kindred causes, which might be obviated by a law of Congress similar to that regulating the navigation of our lakes and rivers, and which was contemplated in a resolution offered by our Representative, General MOORHEAD, some weeks since.

WE hear with sincere regret that there is great danger of the Philadelphia steamship lines being compelled to suspend and cease operations. The line to Savannah is said to be the only one that pays. Losses have been sustained by disaster at sea, but the main reason is the lack of business. Under no circumstances, it is feared, can the lines be made remunerative. These things are suggestive, especially in view of the prosperity and growth of the Baltimore steam lines, some of them originating with and sustained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The city of Philadelphia has an interest of four million dollars in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and it would seem that that Company should do for her as much as the Baltimore and Ohio does for Baltimore. But she does no such thing. Practically the Pennsylvania Central is run to New York with Philadelphia as a way station. This she is realizing in the failure of her Ocean Lines.

OUR Democratic neighbor, the *Post*, has for some time been extremely distressed about the unconstitutional course of Congress and of the Republican party in general. This is an old complaint with our contemporary. When the nation was in the throes of rebellion and straining every nerve to save the Republic, it was equally apprehensive lest the Constitution should suffer. SHERIDAN and SHERMAN, and our fighting Generals as a class, were outrageous Constitution breakers and LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON, and Conservatives of that sort, were true supporters of the "sacred instrument." Short as men's recollection is apt to be, these things have not yet been forgotten. The shock the Constitution received at Gettysburg doubtless strained it terribly; but if we accept the *Post* for authority the conviction and dismissal of ANDREW JOHNSON for high crime and misdemeanor will prove a worse one.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Senator CAMERON charged embezzlement or defalcation in the accounts of Col. FORNEY, Secretary of the United States Senate, whereupon the Committee on Contingent Expenses were directed to make an investigation. Having done so, the committee have reported, sustaining what was asserted at the time, that one of Col. FORNEY's subordinates had abstracted between thirty and forty thousand dollars, but that Col. FORNEY had made the amount good out of his own funds. From an abstract of the report we quote as follows:

> The report states that Samuel Wagner, of Pennsylvania, who filled the office of financial clerk from April, 1863, until December, 1867, is undoubtedly responsible for the larger part of the whole deficit of $30,486. He had exclusive control of the money when the deficit occurred. He acknowledged a misappropriation on his own account of $20,000, and admits that he is responsible for whatever deficiency existed at the date of his resignation. But his explanations are not entirely satisfactory, as they leave unaccounted for the amount of $12,000.

This movement against Col. FORNEY by Senator CAMERON is understood to have proceeded from personal animosity. The Philadelphia *Press* comments on the result as follows:

> To the friends of Col. Forney, this complete vindication, however satisfactory, will be no surprise. They never doubted how this new demonstration upon his character would end. To his enemies, who have so industriously tried to poison the public mind, it offers such an opportunity for the exercise of fair play that we are a little curious to see how many will avail themselves of it.

THE Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Chicago next week, to assist at the nomination of General GRANT, will be one of the most numerously attended and influential gatherings that has ever been held. Delegates chosen for their character, influence and bravery, will be there from every State that sent a loyal soldier into the field, all eager to do honor to the great Chieftain under whom the victory was won. The soldiers of the land in this, as in the last Presidential canvass, will vote as they fought; and Democratic politicians know that this simply means their defeat. In this the signs for a Republican victory are auspicious. The soldiers and sailors are not politicians; and in organizing for GRANT do not act as such, but as patriots, and from the same high sense of duty which impelled them to enlist against the rebellion. In every aspect the Chicago Convention, composed of men who propose to vote right on as they fought, will be an event in the political history of the country.

THE New York *Sun* thinks it is well enough that husbands of seduced wives should shoot down the seducer, only it might happen that now and then the injured husband would make a mistake and kill the wrong man. Therefore the *Sun* is of the opinion that, having laws against murder, it would be best to enforce them; hence the virtual acquittal of Cole, who shot Hiscock for seducing his wife, was not the thing to do.

Reason as you may, the average judgment of intelligent people will not be seriously offended by the failure of the jury to find Cole guilty of murder. So long as we do not punish seducers, husbands, brothers and fathers will find favor in many eyes when they summarily kill the seducer of a wife, sister or daughter. The fact may not make the killing right, but it has been a long time since such a killer has been executed. No doubt premeditated killing should be regarded as murder in every instance; but what should the punishment of seduction be? In the judgment of many, if capital punishment is to be inflicted at all, seduction should be the crime at the head of the list whereof speedy death by law must follow. But nowhere is this the case. Seducers are rarely punished, and never adequately, except when they are killed by the injured husband, brother or father. It is doubtless against the law, this vengeance, but few there are who would care to set on a jury and condemn to the gallows the husband, brother or father for killing the villain who has seduced his wife, sister or daughter. All this doubtless is bad law and worse morals, but it is the all-but settled practice of the highest toned and most thoroughly intelligent communities.

THEY had a delightful illustrations of the exceeding beauties of capital punishment at Haverehill, New Hampshire, last week. The condemned wretch made up his mind to die "game" and in the presence of the assembled thousands he seems to have forgot that he was about to appear in the presence of his final judge, and to have been anxious only to meet the approval of that throng as a man of firmness. And so, as the half hour passed away, and the last preparations were being made, and the sheriff still kept calling over the fleeting minutes, he stood there, enduring the torture which racked his soul, with the hardihood of an Indian at the stake, and finally died, and in his last breath bandying words with the spectators, and the last sounds heard on earth by him were rowdyish commendations of his endurance.

ALL sorts of views are taken by Washington letter writers of the impeachment question. Thus the following, by the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, a thorough Republican journal, bothers himself whether, "to be or not to be," as follows:

> "As a mere question of party, I am not so sure but it would be better for us to be beaten on the issue before the Senate. I think President Johnson is legally guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in the true spirit of the words as applied to impeachment cases, and ought therefore to be turned out of office, which is my regard to party interests is an advantage; but if judging that our party requires removal, I shall answer that there are at least two sides to that proposition. And for Johnson in the White House during the coming campaign would serve as a warning. Will Ben Wade serve as an example? Can the 'party make more capital' by 'sustaining' Wade than by 'hooting at the moon?'"

The reader from this will at once comprehend some of the counter currents which prevail in Washington, and which raise over the result whatever doubt exists.

THE Republicans of Washington met in caucus Thursday evening in the several wards to elect delegates to the Mayoralty convention. The meetings were generally noisy. One of the colored delegates is reported in an evening paper as having made the following funny speech.

> *Mr. Chair*—I don't believe any man can say I ever told a lie in my life, and I tell you now Sa'es is Bowen is de man for de nigger. Who got our children de privilege of goin' to school? Who got de money? Why, las' very same Bowen, and if it warn't for him dis day our children couldn't git any schoolin'. Niggers I tell you we've got nuffin but our friends. If dey go back on us, den we desert 'em, and not until. Wants a colored man to watch hold on dat Goddess of Liberty on top ob de dome, and if he finds her wobbling, or steadily, hold it de railbus gib way, catch hold ob de portico; and if de portico gibs way, dive off into de fish pond wear de gold fish swim, and wiggle-waggle dar till he gone under.

IMMEDIATELY after the Senate went into secret session Thursday, a tilt took place between Senators Fessenden and Drake. The former asked for time to renew matters before taking the verdict; whereupon the latter expressed his surprise that the master spirit (Fessenden) should want time, when he (Drake), the least of the Senate, was ready. Fessenden rejoined, disclaiming that he was the master spirit, and thought the Senator from Missouri better authority as to himself than others; whereupon Drake said the Senator from Maine was great only in his arrogance, but if reports were true he was likely to become the littlest man in the Senate. The passage caused considerable talk.

BOSTON seems to be almost as badly off as Philadelphia, and if the latter feels the need of sympathy in her bad luck in establishing steamships, she will experience no difficulty in finding it. The two fine steamers, Ontario and Erie, built by Boston for the European trade, and which, failing to receive sufficient patronage, have for some time been laid up, are offered for sale. Perhaps a purchaser can be found in Baltimore. Backed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company she is achieving genuine success in attracting commerce to that port—a suggestive fact to Boston and Philadelphia.

THE news from the Sandwich Islands establish the entire eligibility of their purchase by Mr. Seward. One thousand and odd earthquake shocks, volcanic spoutings and convulsions unparalleled, leave nothing to be desired, and we shall expect to hear that the distinguished Secretary has made haste to offer liberal terms and close a bargain for the interesting group.

IT is a Wall street report that no verdict will be rendered in the impeachment case until after the Chicago Convention. This, of course, it is said, has been determined upon, with a view of avoiding serious complications which would probably arise in that body, no matter whether the verdict is in favor of the President or against him.

IT is of no consequence whatever, nevertheless it would look better in the New York *Tribune* to give no credit at all rather than habitually credit what it takes from the COMMERCIAL to another paper.

A Clevelander in the Clutches of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Alvah A. Richardson, son of a well known lumber merchant of Cleveland, visited Middle Tennessee, last month, for the purpose of investing in cedar lands, and cutting and shipping the timber. He purchased a large body of land, and employed a number of black men to get out the timber, hiring them at five dollars per month less than the whites were willing to work for. His lands were seven or eight miles out from Shelbyville, and he was compelled to put up at the only public house in the latter place, which was kept by a well known rebel named Colonel Blackwell. On Wednesday, April 22d, he rode out several miles with a negro guide, for the purpose of selecting timber to cut, and was met on a cross road by two men, mounted and armed. The black guide, on seeing these men and knowing their bloodthirsty purpose, piloted Richardson at once toward the pike, but they had not proceeded a mile when they encountered half a dozen disguised men on horseback. The negro fled to the woods, leaving Richardson to his fate. One of the party approached him and asked him where he was from. He replied "from Canada." To this they answered "you're the man we're after." Richardson knew that he was now in the power of the desperadoes, and turned his horse to escape. Several shots were fired after him, but he succeeded in getting out of their reach unhurt. While descending a steep hill his horse fell and was disabled, and he was badly cut and bruised. A party of negroes near by at work carried him off and secreted him in the brush, and after he had recovered somewhat they conducted him to Shelbyville. His wounds had hardly been dressed when an anonymous note was handed to him, dated "Chamber of Death," and giving him from then till the next train left to leave Tennessee. Only an hour remained, and as his business could not be settled in that time, and as he felt that he ought to be safe from outrage in that place, he concluded to stay. His friends, however, fearing an attack on the house that night, persuaded him to leave, and he did so, although scarcely able to travel. The men who sought his life were members of the Ku-Klux Klan, and his only offense consisted in hiring black instead of white labor. The clan claims to be thirty thousand strong in Tennessee, and its members boast that they will ere long work out a terrible revenge for the followers of the Lost Cause. Such is the character of the Southern allies of the Northern Democracy!

England and Ireland—The Church and the State.

A London correspondent writes as follows in reference to the effects produced by the visit of the Prince and Princess to Ireland:

> The Prince, personally, is regarded as "a nice young man," as thoroughly ignorant of Irish character as the majority of other people in Europe. But he fails whatever seems to be attached to the bombastic promises of "a new era." His every visit to Dublin has not won back the confidence estranged by years of neglect. The reception accorded to their Royal Highnesses was, on the whole, much warmer than many anticipated; but the shouts and cheers of enthusiastic loyalists were not sufficient on many occasions to drown the hisses and groans which greeted the Prince. The Princess, however, has pleased by the gracious manner of the Princess and the anxiety she has shown to fulfil all engagements made in her behalf. Naturally, this fatigue causes much uneasiness to her physicians, who are in daily attendance. This feeling of sympathy is increased among the Roman Catholics by the marked favor which she has bestowed on his Eminence Cardinal Cullen. But a few years ago the Earl of Eglinton refused to meet a Cardinal at the Mansion House. As a mark of the progress of events the Roman Catholic Prelate is now invited to share the viceregal dais, and is accorded every recognition from the future Queen of England.

THE CHURCH QUESTION.

The same correspondent thus alludes to the Irish Church question:

> During the recess considerable electioneering upon the Irish Church question has been carried on. On one occasion a meeting was held in London, with Earl Grosvenor presiding, to support the measure. The meeting, so large, was held as an offset. But in the rural districts the advocates of these meetings have been decidedly in the majority. Still, there is not that unanimity of sentiment which so great an issue might be expected to provoke. The Irish Church question is a great battle for a dissolution of opportunely; not only between the State and the Church of Ireland, but between the State and Church of England. This feeling was evident during the debates upon the Gladstone and Mr. Gladstone's resolutions and it is evident among the masses of the people. Disraeli may gain his present object; he may hold office for some little time longer; but that the abolition of the Irish Church is certain, and that the abolition of the English Church as a government institution will logically follow, few sensible men now pretend to deny. The world moves and England with it.

Hon. Thomas Williams on His Renomination.

Mr. Williams, Representative from the Twenty-third District, has written a letter in reply to certain inquiries concerning his candidacy for a renomination. He says:

> While I am not so unreasonable or so intoxicated with the love of official station as to insist upon a continuance of the thankless labors which have been accorded to me by the people of my district, and would rather avoid a contest with my friends, I shall not take no part, of course—for a place involving so high a trust and responsibility as a seat in Congress. I could be their wish to retain me in the service, I should esteem myself greatly honored, and would not feel at liberty to decline the call. I should, however, (saying in addition, that if they think it best to present another name for the place, I shall not be the last person to complain. I do not look upon the position as one to be sought for the gratification of the ambition of any individual. I have always held that it should be filled by the man who, having, to some who realizes the burthens, and is fully qualified for the responsibilities which they impose, and in this fully honorable but very arduous position in this district I have endeavored to do my duty, although the task was a humble one. I shall have nothing to regret myself, whether they continue me in their service or not.

Just the Difference.

The Chicago *Tribune* states the distinction between the Republican and Democratic tickets in Illinois—a distinction which relates to the two parties. It is as follows:

> In addition to General Palmer, the Convention selected as nominated for the other offices of Governor of Illinois, General Charles K. Lippincott for Auditor, General G. M. Bascom for Secretary of State, and John A. Logan for Congressman at large. While each of these men—General Logan excepted—was a prisoner at Andersonville, starving for food and undergoing martyrdom from his undressed wounds, a little colonel, a little major, and a little staff soldiers of Illinois, General Charles K. Lippincott for Auditor, General G. M. Bascom for Secretary of State, and John A. Logan for Congressman at large. While each of these men—General Logan excepted—was a prisoner at Andersonville, starving for food and undergoing martyrdom from his undressed wounds, a little colonel, a little major, and a little staff soldiers of their country, John R. Eden and Bill O'Brien, and others on the Democratic ticket, were engaged in secret practices against any further "offensive" prosecution of the war, and in favor of the rebels. Such are the two parties now present representatives. The Republicans put forward Palmer, Logan, Bascom and Lippincott, all soldiers of the war. They are opposed by Eden, O'Brien, Shannon and other recruits of the war, and sneaking allies of the rebellion.

THE heart of "Flora Temple" was gladdened last week by the birth of a daughter by "Hambletonian," his dam by "Lexington," and the overs of good horses will be on the *qui vive* in the future to see what the result of such a combination will be. "Flora Temple" was foaled in 1845 near Utica, New York, and is, therefore, twenty-three years of age, and it is certainly a sign of no ordinary strength of constitution in the line to which she belongs that "Flora" at that advanced age should this week be kept suspended herself. "Flora Temple," when four years of age, was sold for $15, and again for $68. In 1853 she was sold for $4,000; in 1858 for $8,000 to Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore. At the age of fifteen she had trotted over fifty successful races. The last race she trotted in was with Ethan Allen and running mate, in which she was beaten by a length in her own best time, (made at Milwaukee, Wis., 2:19¾.) After this she was withdrawn from the public.

THE MANIA FOR HOARDING.—The recent story of the woman in Providence, R. I., who had a mania for hoarding clothing and crockery, reminds the Boston *Transcript* of an elderly maiden lady in one of the coast towns of Maine. Her passion was to make and hoard worsted embroidery. The walls of the several apartments of her house were entirely covered with pictures, both with and without frames, and all her own work. In displaying her treasures she would say, with pardonable pride, that she had large rolls of tapestry work. Some of the pictures were several yards long and extended the width of the room. Although upwards of sixty years of age, she worked at a frame upon another, and, as she expressed it, her "handsomest piece."

THE following changes in Pennsylvania postoffice affairs is announced: The office at Elvira, Union county, is re-established, and David A. Clark appointed postmaster. Appointments—Codorus, York county, Albert Kraft is appointed postmaster, vice George Beck, deceased. John Bull, postmaster, at Green Ridge, Adams county, vice Henry Speck, declined. J. M. Bowman, postmaster at Union Deposit, Dauphin county, vice John R. Early, declined. John H. H. Rether, postmaster at Biglerville, Adams county, vice George W. Rex, resigned.

THOSE who have carefully examined the constitutions recently adopted in the Southern States, pronounce their provisions for the establishment of schools superior to those of any of the Northern States. This is due, in a great measure, to the National Department of Education, in charge of Dr. Barnard, who furnished the conventions in the several States such information as would be of benefit to them. They possess the best features of the different State constitutions of the North, and their adoption makes it certain that the South will soon have good common schools.

THE appointment of the Hon Galusha A. Grow to be Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, indicates that our friends in that State intend to make a strong canvass. If men as eminent as Mr. Grow, and as fully acquainted with the workings of the party, were placed in charge of the campaign in all the States, the vote would be largely increased. Pennsylvania has been rather tardy in getting her canvass open; but now that Mr. Grow has taken command we look for a splendid fight.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE population of Russia has doubled in sixty-two years, and at this rate will amount to one hundred and fifty millions by the year 1900. The average length of life is thirty-two years for men and thirty-one for women. Russia has more young persons under the age of twenty, in proportion to her population, than any country in Europe, and fewer between the ages of twenty and sixty.

THE annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th days of May. The meeting will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The annual address will be delivered by Prof J. H. P. Frost, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening.

THE STORM KING.

Extraordinary Hail Storm in Missouri ---Terrible Tornadoes in Iowa and Illinois---Destruction of Property and Loss of Life---Atmospheric Phenomenon at Chicago, etc, etc.

On Saturday last, the 2d inst., after we had experienced some delightful spring weather in Pittsburgh and vicinity, the weather took a sudden change, the sky becoming overcast with dark, lowering clouds, and since then there have been a succession of rains and thunder showers, covering a period of five days, and which, although not extraordinary in their character, were certainly remarkable for their number. There seemed to be unusual atmospheric combinations at work, because, notwithstanding the numerous heavy rains, some of which were accompanied with vivid lightning, the temperature still kept up, and, even after the storms, it was observed that the atmosphere seemed more sultry than before. Yesterday was ushered in with a bright sun, and the mercury had fallen somewhat, indicating a general "clearing up," but in a few hours the sky was again overcast, rain commenced falling, and the storm, or rather series of storms, still continues. In Western Pennsylvania, so far as we are at present advised, no damage has resulted, but on the other hand the rains have brought vegetation forward with encouraging rapidity. In the West, and especially in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, great damage has been done, and the extraordinary commotions there may account for the unusual condition of the elements here, as they correspond in regard to time.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM IN MISSOURI.

On Saturday evening a most extraordinary hail storm was experienced in Southwest Missouri, at Arlington. The storm came up from the South, with a limited range, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, and driven onward by a furious wind. Amid torrents of rain the hail came, of most portentous size, solid, hard as wintry ice, the stones ranging in weight from two to ten ounces. They stormed down on the houses and streets of the town with frightful violence and destructive effect. Not a house escaped having glass shattered and destroyed.

Hail stones as large as a man's fist, amid myriads of smaller ones, rattled down for the space of twenty minutes, indenting boards, driving men, horses and cattle to such shelter as could be found, killing some of the smaller animals which could find no screen from the furious and fatal storm. The citizens of the town took refuge in dwellings and stores, clustering in fright in the very centers, away from windows, which afforded no guard against the dashing hail.

TORNADO AT MUSCATINE, IOWA.

On Sunday, the 3d inst., the most terrible tornado since 1844 visited Muscatine and vicinity. The tornado approached in the form of an inverted funnel, and described almost a semicircle around the city. Fences were prostrated, windows shattered, trees uprooted, and in some instances houses were blown away in pieces. The house of Benjamin F. Miller was blown to atoms, but the family was fortunately absent on a visit. A large frame church was literally lifted from its foundation and scattered to the winds. Some of the books belonging to the congregation were afterwards found several miles off. A brick school house shared the same fate.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

The tornado struck the house of Mr. Lindley Hoopes, destroying house, furniture, barn, cattle, and almost everything he possessed. There were in the house at the time, Mr. Hoopes and his family, and his son-in-law, Mr. Bartlett, and his wife. The tornado was discovered a minute or two before it struck the house, and the occupants succeeded in reaching the cellar save Mr. Bartlett and his wife. They were in the act of going down stairs, when they were suddenly dropped to the ground amid a mass of ruins, with a portion of the roof upon them. Mr. Bartlett states that just previous to falling he cast his eyes into the room he had occupied and saw the bed turned upside down. He was dug out of the ruins severely bruised; but his wife, strange to say, escaped with scarcely any injury. Mr. Hoopes and his family were nearly buried in the cellar, but the obstructions were soon removed, and it was found that Mrs. Hoopes, a little girl, and William Hoopes were slightly bruised, though otherwise the family were uninjured.

Other buildings in the same neighborhood were injured and destroyed, and thousands of fruit trees were broken down. Hail stones fell as large as hen eggs, and at one place an ox was pelted to death with them. The devastation caused by this tornado extended a distance of

AT PEORIA—BOY KILLED.

On Sunday a terrific thunder shower burst upon Peoria, Illinois. A discharge of lightning struck the Germania Fire Company's engine house. A boy named Charles Vogel, who stood in the door, was struck on the head, stricked down and killed. His cap was torn into shreds. His heart beat for ten minutes after he was picked up.

FEARFUL TORNADO AT SHANGHAI—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On Sunday evening the village of Shanghai, Warren county, Illinois, was visited by a most appalling storm of wind, rain and hail, destroying many houses, and making others desolate. The storm was first observed approaching in a cone-shaped cloud, about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and whirling round with great violence. Its power was first discovered in a pond near Mr. John Doggett's house, two miles and a half west of town. It literally sucked large quantities of water out of the pond and up into the air, almost making the pond entirely dry. It went on, gathering new strength, cyding fences, twisting off trees, and sweeping everything before it. There were fifteen dwelling houses totally destroyed. Many others were lifted up by the whirlwind, lifted into the air and carried quite a distance, and then, seemingly with demoniac fury, dashed to the ground and shivered into a million fragments. Seven other dwellings were blown from their foundations. A fine school house, and two churches—the only ones in the village—were scattered in fragments over the prairie for nearly half a mile.

AN AWFUL SCENE IN CHURCH.

The congregation of the Second Advent Church, Rev. G. W. Hurd, was at service when the storm came up. The windows began to shake, and some one called out from his seat, "Mr. Hurd, a bad storm is coming up." The minister answered, "Never mind the storm; there is a day coming when there will be a storm compared with which this will be nothing. I will be through soon." Just then the hail and wind commenced breaking in the window lights, and in almost an instant the windows of the church, sash and all, were torn out.

The only two persons who succeeded in getting out were George Vern and Harrison Wixer, who were instantly killed. The building reeled like a drunken man, but none could get out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash came and with a deafening sound mingled with the shrieks of the pent up people, timbers, scantling and all came down with a sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the congregation, men, women and children. Some had skulls broken, others arms, others received internal injuries from which they can never recover. There are several who did not receive a scratch, but nearly all were more or less injured.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The killed were George Vern, Harrison Wixon, and Alonzo Page. The following were dangerously wounded: Mrs. Joseph N. Wood, since dead, Truman Lord, John Jack, Miss Lucy Yard, Miss Alice Wixon, George Talbot, Mrs. Wess and two children, Albert Wess, Daniel Churchill, wife and son, Jackson Rirdan and wife, Albert Rirden, Peter Antimer, Luther Hibbard, Joseph Pittard, Henry Holcomb, Carrie Holcomb, Charles B. Hose, Emma Churchill, Mrs. A. M. Page, one son and daughter wounded and son killed.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church, but owing to the non-arrival of the minister the services were postponed. This church was also entirely demolished.

PHENOMENON AT CHICAGO.

On Tuesday last Chicago was enveloped in such dense and sudden darkness as to cause dread and alarm in the minds of the citizens of that wicked place. Thrice, in rapid succession, was the city plunged in this deep darkness; but the cloud lifted finally in a few moments, and disappeared as suddenly as it came. There were, doubtless, more prayers said in those few minutes than were ever uttered in Chicago in the same space of time.

SINGULAR FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

A telegraph pole on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, near El Paso, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm, about a mile east of the latter place, producing the most extraordinary effects. It did not shatter the pole, but burst the insulator, making a blaze of light, passed on the wire to the next insulator, and burst that, with another blaze of light, as intense as a thousand gas jets, and so on for five poles. It then ran down one pole and leaped to the track, and ran back without doing any damage until it struck the engine of an approaching train. It ran up one of the drivers and burst a section of two feet out of the solid tire, and passing along the boiler, without doing any damage, it reached the lever and went upward with a blaze of light similar to that on the telegraph wire, and with a detonation like a small cannon. So intense was the light, and so violent was the shock that the engineer was nearly blinded, and almost stunned.

A new house was struck at Bloomington, Iowa, and the lightning exhibited some strange freaks. Four or five of the workmen were knocked down, receiving severe shocks in various parts of their persons. A hammer in the hand of one of the men was knocked out of his hand to a distance of some feet, and the hand and arm temporarily paralysed. A steel square lying on a bench had the corners of one end melted off and the board on which it was lying charred and blackened. The men related the singular appearance of things, saying that globes or points of electric fire were playing all over the building, especially about the tools; and also say that in passing out of the building the electricity sought points where there were nails and absolutely burned them up in its passage out.

A New York Scandal.

[From the New York Correspondence of Boston Journal]

New York is as greatful for a new sensation as was the Roman Emperor who ennobled a cook for furnishing him with a new sauce. Just now the fashionable portion of the city are reveling in a new excitement. We have here a gentleman who, through his business, is as well known as is Bonner, Harper or Stewart. He lives in fine style, has a splendid house, and is surpassed by no one in the elegance of his turnout on Central Park. It was long supposed that his housekeeper was his wife. It turns out that he does not live with his wife and that she has been for a long time supporting herself in this city by her needle. She is a very elegant and accomplished lady. For her children's sake she held her peace for a long while. The elegant gold embroidery which made such a sensation at the Paris Exhibition was from her needle. She found a friend in the head of one of our fashionable establishments, and the fashionable and elaborate embroidery worn by the ton of New York was the handiwork of this lady. Recently her husband made a proposition to her. He promised to settle on her a handsome sum of money if she would allow him to obtain full divorce under our laws. This proposal was indignantly rejected. The diagram is the shape of an H written, and very neatly laid out. The base of the springs are like small pebbles laid aside of each other, with a border composed of a larger size. The care is situate on the line of the Mifflin and Center County Railroad, about three-fourths of a mile below Milroy, and is a grand and sublime sight—a relic of nature's handiwork that Mifflin county may some day be proud of. It will be open for visitors, during the coming week, when all who may wish to improve themselves in the study of nature's works, may have an opportunity to visit it."

Chinese Modes of Torture.

The tortures of the bedstead is resorted to in order to extort money. The victim is put on a wooden rack—flat on his back—and his neck, wrists and ankles are fastened down by boards having curves made large enough for the purpose. These instruments are pressed down on the parts of the body to which they are fitted, and are then tied under the bedstead. Besides all this, sometimes a pole is fastened at right angles to a bar of wood placed across his ankles—the pole extending to his chin and pressing against it; so that his head will be thrown backward and upward. In this position he is made to pass the night, unless the jailors relent or he comes to their terms. No one is willing to sleep the second night on such a bedstead, if he can arrange matters with his keepers.

The tortures of the frame of the flowery eye-brows require the aid of the pencil for an intelligent description. One mode is to tie up the victim by one wrist and one ankle—his head turned down, his face to the floor—to another and both ankles, with the head downward; by either method the entire weight of the body is brought to bear upon these delicate portions of the human frame. The punishment occasions intolerable pain.

The torture called "the monkey grasping a peach," is employed by mandarins to compel a prisoner to confess his guilt. The weight of the body is suspended by one arm, which arm is placed over a slender horizontal pole several feet from the earth, while the other arm, and this, are passed under the legs and tied together in front. The thumbs below the knees. Part of the body is permitted to touch the ground. Let the reader suffer his thumbs to be tied in this way, even with his feet on the floor, and he will soon realize the terrors of this frightful torture.

The torture of the cage is effected by compelling the culprit to stand on tiptoe with his head protruding through the top of it. The hole is just large enough for his neck, and if he attempts to withdraw himself he draws up his legs, the weight of his body is brought to bear on his neck. During the latter part of the reign of the Emperor who died in 1850, a noted robber was compelled to stand in public in such a cage in the suburbs of Fuchau, until he died in agony.

The torture of the tub is caused by putting a large tube of bamboo, or a small tub or pail, upside down, with the bottom side up, upon the head of the culprit, fastening it there by a cord, and then compelling him to kneel down and sit upon his head. Then the executioner pours water into the tub, and the smoke shall ascend into the prisoner's head cover. As the smoke cannot escape through the top, the victim endures indescribable agony, and is suffocated unless the instrument is removed.

Another mode of torture is to compel the prisoner to kneel on chains or bits of crockery. His arms are outstretched, and he is severely whipped if he ceases to lower them. He is also made to kneel on these sharp and uneven substances with his hands tied behind his back. The Chinese say that in the case of stubborn criminals these tortures are quite effective. Five hundred blows inflicted with a rattan thong, are laid on the prisoner while he is in this painful position.

A fiendish mode of torture occasionally used upon State prisoners is called the hot water snake. Hollow pewter tubes, made in the form of snakes, are so constructed that they can be wound round the arms of the prisoner. Another and the third coil, is wound round the body. Boiling hot water is then poured into the mouths of these snakes, and as it runs through the hollow tubes it burns the unhappy victim's flesh, and occasions the most exquisite torment. This mode of torture is still occasionally used at the capital on State prisoners.

The torture of the shirt of iron wire is even more diabolical than the boiling water. This shirt-like garment, made of very fine wire, with interslices something like those of a fishing net, is put on the prisoner, the clothing from the upper part of the body having been removed. A cord is attached to it in such a way that when pulled the shirt will press down closely on the body, and the skin and flesh will be forced into the interstices more or less deeply. A knife-like instrument is then passed over the wire on the outside, cutting or rasping off the protruding skin and flesh. The operation is repeated at the option of the dispenser of justice.

The torture of the whip of hooks is no less inhuman. A large number of very fine hooks are securely fastened to a handful of the fibres of hemp. The whole is then used as a whip with which to beat the prisoner in order to elicit a confession. When a blow is given with this whip, many of the hooks will stick to the body of the victim, and unless a satisfactory confession is forthcoming, the whip is pulled or jerked back by main force and another blow given. The operation is repeated according to the dictation of the presiding officer.

The Antiquity of Man.

In no respect has there been a greater progress of scientific thought the past few years than in relation to the antiquity of man. Extravagant estimates have been hastily made upon insufficient data, but rejecting these, there remains still a strong probability of the existence of races allied to the Laplanders and North American Indians, several thousand years anterior to the accepted epoch of the Adamic creation. Indisputable proofs of the contemporaneity of these races with extinct mammoths, lions and bears, have been found in England, France, Spain, Italy, and other European countries, as well as in Mississippi and California in the New World. This fact, when isolated, is indecisive of great antiquity, but when its collateral relations are developed, it is found that this contemporaneity continued through a long unbroken period, rewinding one of more ancient ones, and that these earlier races were dispossessed of their domains by the invading Noachic nations, and we are compelled to believe that the highest types of mankind were preceded by the aboriginal tribes inferior to the Caucasians in many respects. They are none the less human, with their distinctive mental and moral endowments, while their tendencies may have been no more progressive than those of the surrounding representatives of our theologians may object to any theory which admits of the presence of men upon the globe ten or twelve thousand years ago. But some of the same profession who objected once to the great age of the world, have been led to acknowledge the correctness of the scientific view, and its consistency with revelation. The same results will follow existing objections, for Moulton has already set forth the correct interpretation of the Bible is not Inspired. It is the glory of our sacred writings that their luster is not impaired by the discovery of new truths—principles not imagined in the early history of the church. The faith of the central doctrine remains unchanged, while system after system of human philosophy has arisen and sunk into oblivion.—*Prof Charles H. Hitchcock.*

THE robbery of the mail car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Harrisburg,